

# THE North-China Herald

AND

## SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XLI, No. 1092.

SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1888.

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#### LATEST MAIL DATES.

|                    |        |               |         |
|--------------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| England,.....      | June 1 | Hankow,....   | July 3  |
| Sau Francisco..... | 3      | Yokohama,.... | June 29 |
| Hongkong,.....     | July 4 | Nagasaki,.... | July 3  |
| Tientsin,.....     | 3      | Foochow,....  | 4       |

The French mail of 19th May, arrived in London on the 26th June.

#### BIRTHS.

At Tamsui, Formosa, on the 23rd June, 1888, the wife of NELSON E. BRYANT, I.M. Customs Service, of a daughter.

At No. 18, Nankin Road, Shanghai, on the 6th July, 1888, Mrs. P. WILLIAMS, of a daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

At Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, on the 5th July, 1888, by the Rev. H. C. Hodges, WILLIAM TRAW of Shanghai, to ELLEN BESSIE WHORLOW, daughter of William Whorlow, Esq., of Charing, Kent, England.

#### DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 28th June, 1888, MARY JOSEPHINE, the dearly beloved wife of H. J. MEADE, I.M. Customs, aged 26 years.

At 42, Broadway, Shanghai, on the 6th July, 1888, THOMAS FRIER STEVENS, late Pilot s.s. *Nankin*. Aged 50 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 6th July, 1888, "CLARIS SHANDAS," aged 43 years.

At the Shanghai General Hospital on the 6th instant, EWALD MULLER, aged 35 years.

#### PASSENGERS.

##### DEPARTED.

Per str. *Tokio Maru*, for Nagasaki—Miss Taki, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Morrison, Messrs. J. A. de Figueiredo and J. P. Tompkins. For Kobe—Mr. A. L. Argenti. For Yokohama—Messrs. D. A. Darling, V. Gerli, J. L. Haepchen, C. Ramarozotto, R. G. Townley, G. D. Poli, Hans von Brixen, Hahn Laurence Kirk, C. Yeaka and P. Schuster, Miss Spencer, and Capt. C. L. Perke. For San Francisco—Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson.

Per str. *Sachsen*, for Bremen—Mr. and Mrs. Rodewald, family and nurse. For Genoa—Mr. G. Sierich.

Per str. *Ichang*, for Ningpo—Rev. Dr. March and Rev. Mr. Porter.

Per str. *Wuchang*, for Tientsin—Messrs. H. Salzwedel, F. Koch, Poon, Chau, Poon, and Seok Cheong.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, for Ningpo—Rev. E. Faber.

Per str. *Chungking*, for Tientsin—Rev. Dr. Williamson, and Mr. F. J. Marshall.

##### ARRIVED

Per str. *Glenfruin*, from London—Mrs. Dearborn, and Mr. Campbell.

Per str. *Iraquaddy*, from Marseilles for Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Dimetri Ivanor, Sisters Ste. Estelle and St. Zacharie, Messrs. J. Booth and Abify. From Saigon—Madame Braunstein. From Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Hext, Misses Francisca and Virginia, M. l'Abbe J. Marmand, Messrs. Duffie, Whan Kan Hin, Lee Keung Yam, Tee Shing Toong, Thion Tong Shang, Cham Chee Nam, Leong Ho Tim, and 3 Chinese. For Japan—M. Le Baron and Madam la Baronne Tracours, and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgley, Mrs. Fleetwood, Messrs. Ham-oaks Condo, Kellman, Tamki, Laurence, 7 French officers and 60 sailors.

Per str. *Ajaz*, from Liverpool via Hongkong—Mrs. and Miss Reid.

Per str. *Yokohama Maru*, from Japan—Messrs. B. Schumacker, G. Christy, A. M. Montell, and J. A. MacArthur.

Per str. *Tungchow*, from Tientsin—Captain J. Watts and Mrs. Watts, Messrs. N. N. Sholingin, A. Mandl, E. V. Smith and John Schmidt.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Foochow—Rev. Dr. Marsh Messrs. E. T. Porter, J. Martin and Bates.

Per str. *Kiangyü*, from Hankow—Mr. and Mrs. Little, Mr. Bono, and five Missionaries.

Per str. *Orestes*, from Hongkong—Miss Poinyan, Messrs. Shaw, Lockie and Best.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Messrs. H. Whistler, E. C. Pearce and W. B. Robertson. From Ki-king—Mr. P. McGregor Grant.

Per str. *Kuanglee*, from Hongkong—Baron Von Appenheim, Messrs. Haylan, Buissou, Beau Visago and Whilat.

Per str. *Taiwo*, from Hankow—Mr. Crosthwaite.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Gregory.

Per str. *Kiangteen*, from Ningpo—Mr. T. F. Pettus (U.S. Consul), Miss B. L. Pettus, Miss M. Pettus, Miss Warner, and Mr. C. McCaslin.

Per str. *Hacan*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mrs. Bicknell.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Rev. P. La Riverin, Messrs. Sentance and Almeida.

Per str. *Wuchang*, from Tientsin via Chefoo—Mr. D. Fitz Henry and family, and Mr. Batocoff.

Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Mr. Butler. From Chiukiang—Gen. Jones.

Per str. *Yuenoo*, from Hankow—Messrs. Jaeger, Trubuckoff, Kubaikoff, and Marsh.

#### METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

| Day of Month. | Barometer |                 | Thermometer in shade. |      | Hygrometer at 9 A.M. |           | WIND.  |           | Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours. |
|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------------|------|----------------------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------------------------------------|
|               | 10 A.M.   | Attached Therm. | Max.                  | Min. | Dry bulb.            | Wet bulb. | Force. | Direction |                                        |
| Jun. 30       | 29.92     | 91.0            | 75.0                  | 67.0 | 71.0                 | 68.0      | 3      | S.E.      | ..                                     |
| July 1        | 29.91     | 71.5            | 75.0                  | 69.0 | 71.5                 | 71.0      | 3      | N.E.      | ..                                     |
| 2             | 29.85     | 75.0            | 76.0                  | 69.0 | 75.0                 | 74.0      | 1      | S.W.      | ..                                     |
| 3             | 29.85     | 73.0            | 78.5                  | 68.0 | 72.0                 | 71.0      | 3      | S.E.      | ..                                     |
| 4             | 29.70     | 75.0            | 73.0                  | 69.0 | 75.0                 | 72.5      | 0      | Z.        | ..                                     |
| 5             | 29.85     | 73.0            | 74.0                  | 69.0 | 72.0                 | 71.0      | 0      | Z.        | ..                                     |
| 6             | 29.92     | 72.0            | 74.5                  | 68.0 | 72.0                 | 70.0      | 3      | S.E.      | ..                                     |

### The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, 7 JULY, 1888.

In considering the trade of South Formosa in 1887, it is well to take Mr. Woodruff's report in the Customs' Annual Returns, and the report of Mr. Warren, the British Consul at Taiwan, together, for they supplement each other in a rather unusual way, many of the Consular reports being merely compendiums of facts and figures obtained from the Customhouses. Mr. Woodruff gives us a history of the sugar trade for twelve years, which is not uninteresting, the chief fact we learn from it being that it is the Chinese capitalist middlemen who practically control the production. The weather has of course, its influence, but on the whole the extent of the crop depends "on the judgment of these merchants, who, by regulating their advances to the planters, can apparently considerably increase or diminish the supply of sugar for the following season." Mr. Woodruff goes on to make many valuable suggestions, which no doubt the Governor, Liu Ming-chuan, will take into consideration when he ceases to be so entirely absorbed in the development of

the north of the island. The telegraphic communication with the outside world which Mr. Woodruff so earnestly desires, is in course of being established by the completion of the land line between Tamsui and Anping. "A comparatively small expedition in dredging the Bar and inner harbour of Takow would make it probably the best of the Formosan ports, easily defended, and useful for naval purposes as well as a boon to trade"; but whether Governor Liu's commitments to Kelung will allow him to make a second good port in the island, when his northern one is finished, remains to be seen. He may think it more in the interest of the railway with which he proposes to connect Takow with Tamsui, to have only one port accessible to ocean steamers. Small light-draft steamers along the coast would obviate the danger and delay experienced by the junks which bring the sugar from the little outports; but for these we shall have to wait until China gets more like Japan. Light railroads, or in default of them good roads, from the sugar districts to the port would greatly lower the cost of the sugar, the freight from upcountry to the port often costing as much as the freight from the port to the foreign country to which the sugar is despatched. Governor Liu has shewn in the north that he appreciates the value of improved communications, and they will no doubt come when he has time to turn his personal attention to the south. Modern machinery for the manufacture of the sugar, which would largely increase the product, will also come in time. After enumerating these desiderata Mr. Woodruff adds:—"Wise action on the part of the provincial authorities and of the leaders of the trade can easily turn South Formosa into a very profitable field for investment, and not the least of the good results would probably be the ousting of sugar from its pre-eminence as our only export of consequence, thus ensuring trade against the extremes of fortune which result from having to stake all on a single cast; but so long as the present state of affairs must exist, it is a matter of congratulation that even when a short export of sugar brings disappointment to the merchants at the port, there does not seem to be any serious suffering for the producers inland." What staple it is that is to oust sugar, the Commissioner does not say; from his last paragraph we gather that the growers, so fertile is the island, do not depend on their sugar crop for their livelihood.

Mr. Woodruff mentions incidentally that in 1887 an unusual proportion of the crop was sent forward in junks, and suggests that this may have been due to an increased demand from non-treaty ports, or an increased inequality of taxation. This second cause is fully set forth in Mr. Warren's report, from which we gather that an enormous proportion of the sugar shipped in junks avoided payment of duty and *lekin* entirely, and where the collectors of

*lekin* succeeded in enforcing it on the junks, it did not in most cases exceed 4 cents a picul. As exports in foreign bottoms paid 18 cents duty and 9 cents *lekin*, the junks had an advantage of at least 23 cents a picul, which fully explains why so much more sugar went by junk. Such anomalies must occur as long as the competition is kept up between the foreign customs, the native customs, and the *lekin* collectors, and this is another argument for the diversion of the collection of the whole of this revenue to the foreign customs.

Mr. Woodruff touches lightly on the abuses connected with the camphor trade of Takow, to which we have so often drawn attention. Mr. Warren states the situation tersely but exhaustively. "In consequence of the renewal of the government monopoly of camphor all efforts to revive this trade have failed, whilst the losses of those who engaged in it have been very great, and the larger part of their camphor having been seized by the local authorities, the export has been practically *nil*. No British merchant has ventured money in this direction." Mr. Warren also mentions that in Takow the Chinese still claimed the right to levy *lekin* on produce in foreigners' possession at the treaty port, and that it has in some instances been paid under protest, while in one case a refusal led to the confiscation of the foreigner's cargo. Against this illegality the foreign ministers at Peking have, we have reason to believe, at last vigorously protested, but so far, we understand, with no better result than Liu Ming-chuan's assurances that he has written to Taiwan to order the abuse to be discontinued.

It is pleasant to turn from the neglected port of Takow to the Governor's favourite Tamsui. There was a general increase in imports there in 1887, opium, cotton goods, sundries, and rice, all shewing an improvement, and there having been considerable arrivals of machinery. The large import of rice into a rice-growing country might be thought to point to a failure of the local crop; but Mr. Chalmers is more inclined to attribute it to the increase of the population both in numbers and wealth, as well as to the presence of large bodies of troops. "Not only are there more people to be fed, but all classes are now able to procure a greater abundance of food than formerly." Shanghai is interested in the statement that the direct trade between our port and Tamsui—which did not exist at all not many years ago—is becoming important, and will doubtless increase still more when the Governor's new steamers begin running. Mr. Chalmers gives some interesting details of the tea trade, and mentions that the Governor has succeeded in reviving Tamsui's camphor trade, and creating a sulphur trade in foreign bottoms, the commerce in both these articles, however, being kept in native hands. The coal mines of Kelung are to be reorganised under the direction of an English engineer and with new and

improved machinery; and though the Governor's efforts in the direction of the subjection of the savages have not been so fully successful as his memorials published in the *Peking Gazette* would indicate, Mr. Chalmers is able to say that something has been won for trade, the relations with the savages have been put on a better footing, and a considerable camphor-producing tract of country has been rendered more accessible.

## Summary of News.

The French mail of 1st June arrived here this morning, by the M.M. Co.'s str. *Iravaddy*.

A mail leaves on Tuesday morning for Europe, by the P. & O. Co.'s str. *Pekin*.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

### TROUBLE IN ZUZULAND.

London, 29th June.

All the available troops in Natal and the Royal Scots are ordered to Zululand.

### MEETING OF THE KAISAR AND THE OZAR.

London, 1st July.

The Emperor William II and the Czar of Russia are to meet shortly which will probably result in agreement in that Austria shall be paramount in Serbia and Russia paramount in Bulgaria.

### THE ELECTION FOR THANET.

Mr. Lowther has been elected for Thanet, in the room of Colonel King Harman.

### A REVERSE TO THE FLOQUET MINISTRY.

London, 3rd July.

The Election of twenty members of the Ferry party on the Budget Committee is a severe reverse for the French Ministry.

### O'DONNELL'S SUIT AGAINST THE "TIMES."

London, 4th July.

Mr. F. H. O'Donnell's action against the *Times* has been commenced. Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, contended that the libel applied to the whole Parnellite party and read letters signed Parnell, shewing his connection with the Fenian leaders, also Byrne's acknowledgment of Parnell's check shortly after the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish.

### THE TIMES WINS.

London, 5th July.

The Verdict in the Libel Case is in favour of *The Times*. Lord Coleridge ruled that O'Donnell had no case.

### THE KAISER GOING TO ST. PETERSBURG.

The Emperor William II. will go to St. Petersburg the middle of this month.

### A BONAPARTIST VICTORY.

Hanoi, 20th June.

A legislative election has taken place in the Department of Charente. The Imperialist candidate obtained 32,500 votes, the Republican 24,000, and Paul Déroulède 20,000. A second ballot is necessary.



Hanoi, 22nd June.

Paul Déroulède has withdrawn his candidature.

DEATH OF M. DE MAUPAS.

M. de Maupas is dead.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The German Government has expelled two Parisian journalists.

THE MILITARY LAW.

The Senate has begun the discussion on the second reading of the Military Bill.—*Tongking Papers.*

THE ASCOT GOLD CUP.

London, 15th June.

The following is the result of the running for the Ascot Gold Cup:—

|                                         |   |
|-----------------------------------------|---|
| Capt. Machell's <i>Timothy</i> .....    | 1 |
| Mr. Barclay's <i>Tissaphernes</i> ..... | 2 |
| Mons. Aumont's <i>Ténébreuse</i> ...    | 3 |

THE NEW SPANISH MINISTRY.

The *Comercio* of the 16th June publishes the constitution of the new Spanish Ministry as communicated by telegram to the Governor-General of the Philippines. The new Ministry includes a majority of the members of the old one. President, Sr. Sagasta; Foreign Affairs, Sr. Marqués de Vega-Armijo; War, Sr. O'Ryan; Justice, Sr. Alonso Martínez; Interior, Sr. Moret; Marine, Sr. Rodríguez Arias; Finance, Sr. Puigcerver; Trade and Agriculture, Sr. Canalejas; Colonies, Sr. Capdepon. The new ministers are Sres. Vega-Armijo, O'Ryan, Canalejas and Capdepon.

BRITISH CONDOLENCE WITH GERMANY.

London, 16th June.

Lord Salisbury and Mr. W. H. Smith will move addresses of condolence with the Queen and Empress on Monday.

THE NEW EMPEROR.

William the Second has issued a general order to the Army and Navy affirming his deep reliance on the attachment of both services.

COURT MOURNING.

London, 18th June.

The Queen has ordered general mourning for a fortnight; the Court goes into mourning for six weeks for the late Emperor of Germany.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE EMPEROR.

Berlin, 19th June.

The procession walked from the Palace to the Church, the New Emperor and the Prince of Wales following the hearse, escorted by picked troops from the various corps.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

Paris, 19th June.

The majority of the French papers regard the issue of William the Second's General Order to the Army and Navy as warlike.

PARLIAMENT.

London, 19th June.

The addresses of condolence were voted unanimously.

Lord Salisbury has introduced a bill for Life Peerages.

THE SITUATION.

London, 20th June.

The German Emperor, replying to President Carnot's message of condolence, states that he fully shares the wishes of the latter that good relations may be upheld between the two countries.

Count Kalnoky, speaking at Pesth, expressed his confidence that the accession of William II. will not affect the Austro-German alliance.

IRELAND.

Mr. Dillon's sentence of six months' imprisonment has been confirmed.

THE SERIOUS FALL IN EXCHANGE.

Calcutta, 10th June.

A telegram to the *Pioneer* states that Lord Cross has asked the Royal Commissioners on Currency what remedy they suggest in view of the present serious fall in exchange; he himself favours a gold standard for India.

THE POSITION OF THE EXECUTIVE IN INDIA.

Lord Lansdowne is reported as about to point out that the position of the Executive in India must become impossible, unless

the international agreement as to the future employment of silver in Europe and America receives the support of England.

THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE GRIEVANCES.

London, 9th June.

In the House of Commons last night a debate took place regarding the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. Mr. H. King moved a resolution to revise the rules relating to leave, retirement, and pensions of members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, or at least to grant a parliamentary enquiry with the view of securing increased furlough and to order payment of pensions at a fixed rate which should be taken at two shillings per rupee. Sir J. Gorst recognised the valuable services rendered by the officials of the Uncovenanted Service, but he said the complaint regarding leave and pensions was groundless, and the Secretary of State for India was unable to accede to their request. Colonel Hill, Member for Bristol, seconded, and Mr. Macneill, Member for South Down, Mr. Hoare, Member for Norwich, and Sir Roper Lethbridge supported the motion, which, after an animated debate, was negatived by 166 to 55 votes.

CHOLERA IN MANDALAY.

Mandalay, 6th June.

Heavy and unusual rain yesterday. The moat has slightly risen. Cholera has appeared among the Munster Fusiliers Mounted Infantry; six cases.—*Singapore and Rangoon Papers.*

The marriage of the Emperor of China is fixed for the first month of the ensuing Chinese year.

The sentence passed by the Acting Assistant Judge, Mr. J. C. Hall, on Thursday (28th), on Mr. Main, an *employé* of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, has been as great a surprise to the public, as it must have been to Mr. Main. It is evident that Mr. Hall has not much experience yet of the dark ways and vain tricks of the Chinese, for we do not think that anyone else who reads the evidence, will agree with him that the preponderance of probability was on the side of the complainant. On the 18th instant Mr. Main tells complainant that unless he pays fifty cents more his water will be cut off, and the complainant says virtually, "All right, cut it off." On the 21st Mr. Main goes to carry out the threat, and while he is turning the valve, there is a struggle for the key, in which the complainant receives a trifling blow on the forehead. According to his own evidence, and that of one of his friends, he was so severely injured that he was too weak to walk, he had to engage a doctor, to go to a hospital, and to lie in bed for two days; and all this Mr. Hall believes to be substantially the truth, although the European sergeant in charge at the Police Station swears that the complainant refused to wash his face that the extent of his injury might be seen, refused to go to the hospital, and was decidedly "boisterous" at the Station, and when he is told to take off his bandages in Court, all present, except the Bench, burst out laughing at the trifling scar. The question whether the Waterworks Company had any right to turn off the water is a separate affair; the charge against Mr. Main was of assaulting the Chinaman, and we do not believe that our readers will think that the charge was proved. Mr. Main had his clothes all torn, he was hustled into the Mixed Court by the complainant and his friends and locked up there for an hour, having been the victim of a second attack after he had first left the police station, and yet Mr. Hall fines him the maximum penalty of £5, or six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour. The most utterly unintelligible point in Mr. Hall's judgment, is his statement that Mr. Main's attempt to cut off the water was a trespass under the circumstances, and that the Chinaman was justified in resisting it as such. Now the valve that Mr. Main was turning is out

in the street, in front of the complainant's shop; in the struggle for the key, which was seized by the complainant who endeavoured to take the law into his own hands, Mr. Main was assaulted and knocked about by the complainant and his friend, the complainant being much the bigger man of the two, and a strong truculent fellow, the whole struggle having taken place on the public street, yet Mr. Hall makes this out to be a trespass. Anyone who has seen the key in question, which is a large T-shaped piece of iron, weighing 5 or 6 lbs., would see at once the absurdity of the charge of assault, for if Mr. Main had really struck the complainant on the head with the socket end of it, it would have knocked him down, and probably fractured his skull. When Mr. Hall knows Chinese witnesses a little better, he will know that the fact that three witnesses give the same evidence against a foreigner, should excite strong suspicion that the evidence is trumped up, instead of being taken as an indication of its truth. We cannot help noticing with some surprise that after the defendant's shroff had given his evidence, Mr. Hall turned to the complainant, and asked if the witness had said anything that was untrue; and we do not wonder at the mild suggestion of the defendant's Counsel that such a question was somewhat irregular; nor do we see anything in the same shroff's evidence to justify Mr. Hall's remark that he was too good a witness. We trust that Mr. Main has an appeal against what, to use the mildest term, is an utterly ridiculous judgment.

We understand that the trouble over the removal of the Municipal Council's boundary stones at the Rifle range has been amicably settled. The Cheshien, Mr. Clark, the Municipal Surveyor, and Capt. McEuen had a friendly meeting a few days ago, at which the matter was discussed and an understanding came to, it being agreed that the stones should be replaced in their former positions. It was also we believe, agreed that the size of the mound should be increased. The Musketry instructors of the S.V.C. had a meeting on Monday evening, when certain rules, somewhat more stringent than those formerly in force for the regulation of private rifle practice of Volunteers at the butts, were drawn up and agreed to. Practice will, we believe, be resumed in a few days, and it is to be hoped that our local sharpshooters will make up for lost time.

With reference to the letter from "Equality" in another column as to the extent and legality of the fees charged at the French Consulate-General on transfers of land in the French Concession, we are informed that these fees were fixed by decrees dated the 30th September, 1875, and the 18th December, 1876. The fees go to the account of the State by virtue of the law of 28th June, 1833, and appear under the head of Receipts in the French budget, so that it is impossible to make any question of their legality.

We understand that Mr. Wainwright's application for leave to appeal to Her Majesty in Council from the recent Order in Mrs. Benjamin's proceedings against him was heard by H.B.M.'s Acting Chief Justice in Chambers on Thursday morning, and that leave was granted upon the terms of Mr. Wainwright giving the usual security on or before 2nd prox.

The Committee of the German Inundation Fund beg further to acknowledge with thanks receipt of \$258.50, collected among the German residents at Chefoo by Mr. C. Hagen, H.I.G.M.'s Vice-Consul at that port. The whole collection now stands at Tls. 2,503.48, of which Tls. 2,142.86 or 9,000 Marks have been transmitted to the Central Inundation Fund at Berlin by telegraphic transfer on the 31st May. The balance will be remitted to Berlin by next English mail.

We are informed by the Secretaries of the Sheridan Mining Company, that a tele-

gram was received on Wednesday from their manager, Mr. Waters, announcing the receipt from the lessees of \$10,000, on account of "Sheridan" working for the present season.

The Consul-General received on Thursday the following telegram from the *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokio dated on Thursday:—

"British Consul-General, Shanghai,—Quarantine regulations enforced from fourth instant at Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama against ships arriving from Hongkong and Amoy declared infected with cholera."

The total rainfall in Shanghai in June this year was 3.48 inches, against 11.68 inches in June last year, and an average of 9.37 inches for the six years 1882-87. The number of days in June on which it rained measurably this year was 12, against 16 days last year, and an average of 16 days for the six years 1882-87.

At the meeting of the Committee of the Sailors' Home held yesterday the resolutions authorising the sale of a portion of the land were carried unanimously.

The Directors of the New Oriental Bank have declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Everybody knows that the most flourishing institution in Shanghai is the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society, and nearly everybody knows that its success is due to the popularity of the president, General Kennedy, and to the untiring zeal of Mr. Wade. A perusal of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts, which have just been published, would convert the Society's bitterest enemy, if it had an enemy. In it the Secretary takes a retrospective flight, and tells us how his child has grown from 49 members with a credit balance of \$299 in June 1882, to 300 members with a credit balance of \$2,035 in June 1888. "And it must be borne in mind that the Society has no outstanding liabilities whatever." It is rather curious that, whatever the number of members, the credit balance has been regularly about \$7 a head. The Report contains a list of the work done during the past year, but this has already been recorded from time to time in our columns; we are glad to learn that one more meeting is to be held before the summer begins, a smoking concert to be given at the Lyceum about the 13th instant. Members who have not yet paid their dues are reminded that they are liable to be summarily removed from the roll of membership. The Committee regret that they cannot get fresh speakers at the debates, a too common complaint with similar societies. Altogether it is a most satisfactory report, and a brilliant statement of accounts, but it is embittered by the announcement that Mr. Wade has determined to resign his Secretaryship; and it will be difficult for the Committee to discover a successor.

The accounts of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, which we publish elsewhere, do not give one the idea that steamship-owning on the China coast is a very profitable business. We gather from the careful language of the report that the Calcutta line is unremunerative, and against this may be set the undoubted remunerativeness of the Hankow line. The dividend of 5 per cent.—a very poor dividend for such a precarious business as steamship-owning—is only made up by a concession on the part of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. of a portion of their commission; and the company, though it has been six years in existence, and though there is no reason to think that its fleet is undervalued, has still £40,000 of the sum paid for its goodwill unprovided for. Even if we set against this the £30,000 balance of underwriting account, we cannot consider the balance sheet by any means a brilliant one.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Shanghai was held as usual on the last Tuesday of

the month, June 26th. Miss Haygood led the devotional exercises, calling upon Miss Campbell of the C.I.M. also to lead in prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and approved. A letter from Chinkiang was read telling of increased interest in the Temperance work in that city. A short report of the Social Purity department was next given. Mrs. Fitch, who was appointed last month as Superintendent of the Preventive Department, then made some interesting remarks showing the connexion of health and hygiene with the Temperance question, and the importance and duty of keeping in health these bodies of ours that we may serve God better with them. A paper followed giving extracts from a recent article by Miss Frances E. Willard on the same subject, referring to Diet, Sleep, Exercise and Dress Reform, a "blessed quartette, the heaven-sent allies of the temperance movement." Dr. Gulick added a few earnest remarks and the meeting closed with singing another hymn.

We have received from the Rev. W. J. Lewis of the China Inland Mission the first number of the *Messenger*, a four page monthly. The object of this paper is to give its subscribers the news of the Churches in Shanghai, as far as this can be done. It will also include accounts of Missionary and temperance work, with short original articles on various subjects. The subscription to the end of the year is only 50 cents.

There is one remark to be made in the letter on the comparative evil effects of alcohol drinking and opium smoking which we published the other day, and that is that the writer of it cannot have known nearly as many Chinese "in easy circumstances" as he has known foreigners in China of the same class. Therefore he is not in a position to make a fair comparison of the evil effects of the two vices on their votaries. Probably he, and all foreigners who are engaged in business in China, know ten or twenty or what we may call any number of their own people, for one Chinese of the class alluded to, and consequently, he is aware of the numbers of the deaths from drinking which occur among his friends and acquaintances, or even those he merely knows by name or sight. When therefore he reckons up so many deaths as having occurred from drinking to excess, he is dealing with hundreds, or in the case of twenty-five years' residence, with thousands of foreigners, against tens or scores of Chinese. The missionaries on the other hand know hundreds of Chinese, including many who are in easy circumstances, for every foreigner they come into intimate contact with—except those of their own class—and consequently their evidence as to the effects of opium smoking is entitled to high respect, while the opinions of those on the other side are not adequately supported by their own knowledge of the effects of opium on the Chinese.

A couple of curious incidents marked the drawing for the pair of Australian horses which took place at Messrs. Symons and Sewjee's establishment on Saturday. There were 115 numbers, at 1s. 5 each, taken, the lottery being on the plan of that of the Art Union. The event, which excited a good deal of interest, drew a large number of gentlemen to the Horse Bazaar, and their patience in watching the drawing of the numbers,—the "trundling" business being entrusted to two well known residents,—was rewarded by the happening of two strange things. The excitement was very great when 114 numbers were drawn without the coveted number turning up, and then it was known that there was only one more ticket in the box. This of course was the winning one, and stranger still it was drawn by Miss Florence Phillips, sister of Mr. J. Phillips, who is connected with Mr. Taylor in the importation of the horses from the colonies.

Overheard on the Bund lately, during a heated discussion on a case recently tried

in H.B.M.'s Court:—"What is the use of talking of verbal agreements! I tell you that a verbal agreement is not worth the paper it is written on. That's how you must look at it!"

By a telegram received on Wednesday from Calcutta we learn that the applications for the new Indian 4 per cent. rupee loan of 300 lacs amounted to 770 lacs. Tenders at 99½ received 60½ per cent. of application. The highest tender was Rs. 99.12.7.

On Monday Geo. Brown, Esq., H.B.M.'s Vice-Consul and Registrar of Shipping, held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of an Indian, who was afterwards identified as Nadhan Singh a Punjaabee, late of the gun lascars in Hongkong, who having served two years and a half in the army, purchased his discharge and was on his way to Shanghai with a view of joining the Police, who appeared to have committed suicide by jumping overboard from the s.s. *Fooksang* while on the voyage from Hongkong to Shanghai. Captain Wilde and Wm. Thompson, chief engineer, and John Colin H. Mather were examined, their evidence going to show that the man jumped off the ship on the night of the 28th ult. The vessel was put about and stopped for about twenty minutes, but the man never reappeared. It is supposed that he must have been struck by the propeller.

The *Glengyle*, the second tea steamer from Hankow, arrived home on Friday (29th), being beaten something more than a day by the *Moynne*.

The *Kaison*, with Foochow teas, left Perim on the 5th and is expected to reach Suez on Monday.

We regret to chronicle that the *Shen Pao* reports that the benevolent attempt of the Shanghai magistrate to procure an amicable settlement between the relations Chu Hung-jen and Chu Hung-teh in their celebrated land law-suit have failed, and they still wish to have the case settled in a legal manner, to the great disgust of the good magistrate, who after addressing them in terms of regretful reproach as obstinate blockheads has remanded the case. All will look forward with interest to his decision, but in the meantime it is probable there is not much competition amongst the native legal practitioners to take up the case. The dinner at the yamen to the disputants, the sermon from the sacred edict on the benefits of harmony between relations read to enliven the repast, and the whipping of the only lawyer, have apparently failed in producing the desired effect.

Cambridge University has conferred the Decree of M.A. on Sir Thomas Wade.

By an American telegram we learn that the Grand Prize at Epsom Spring Meeting was won by Lord Bradford's *Merry Andrew*, which also won the Manchester Cup.

Timothy, the winner of the Ascot Cup is by *Hermit* from *Lady Masham*. He is a four year old chestnut colt and until October last was the property of "Mr. Mantion" who sold him then to Captain Machell for 4,000 guineas. He was considered a good horse last year, when his winnings amounted to £3,725 and he also ran third in the St. Leger.

The trial of the claim of the Indo-China S. N. Co., v. the owners of the *San Pablo* for services rendered in connection with the salvage of that steamer's treasure after she had stranded in the China Sea will come off shortly in Hongkong.

The Hongkong papers mention that Mr. Ho Amei, Secretary of the On Tai Insurance Company, Limited, has sent on to Shanghai for the relief of the Honan sufferers the sum of \$9,114.74, contributed by Chinese in Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Sydney, Samarang, Touron and Bombay.

According to the *Mainichi Shimbun* the Korean *Chargé d'affaires* at Tokio is negotiating with the Japanese Naval Department for the purchase of certain Japanese war vessels that are to be sold out of the service.



## Miscellaneous Articles.

## ZULULAND.

THE telegram which we publish to-day informs us that all the British troops available in Natal and the Royal Scots regiment have been sent into Zululand where the proceedings of the Chief Dinizulu have been causing anxiety to the Colonial authorities for some time past. The latest intelligence from that part of Africa is given in a telegram from the correspondent of the *Times* dated 22nd of May, which is to the following effect:—"The authorities of the New Republic have withdrawn their claim to the protectorate over the Zulus. There only remains their Volksraad, which meets on June 4, to ratify and render the union of the two Republics complete. Both Governments profess a desire to discountenance Dinizulu's attempts to recruit his followers in the Republics. He is back in Zululand with a small following, directing his energies against Umnyamana, and not against Usibepu. The Government are keenly observant of his movements." In 1887 Zululand was formally annexed by the British Government and has since then been administered by a resident Commissioner under the Governor of Natal, and late in last year Dinizulu and another Chief, Undabuko, were cited to appear before the Governor, in consequence of their having sought Boer aid against the British. They refused to appear, and some hostilities followed. Dinizulu is said to have been insolent to Sir Arthur Havelock, the Governor of Natal, and regrets were expressed that the latter had not stripped the Chief of all power. During last spring Dinizulu and Usibepu, another Zulu chief, were arming and war between them was expected. It now appears that Dinizulu has returned to Zululand, and he has probably since the latest date to which our news comes down been at warfare with another Chief than Usibepu. It is unfortunate that the first intimation we get of renewed, and apparently serious trouble in Zululand is the intelligence that it has been necessary for the Governor of Natal to despatch thither all the available troops in the Colony. But that is part of the penalty imposed on us in China by this Empire not being a member of the Telegraphic Union. No doubt much fuller information has been received in India and Singapore, but at the latter place messages from Europe for the China newspapers are cut down to the fewest possible words, while others of importance are withheld altogether.

We hope we may take it for granted that Sir A. Havelock will put it out of the power of these Zulu Chieftains to cause trouble to the Government in Natal and to British interests in South Africa. It is necessary that our rule in these parts should be consolidated, and that for the welfare of the African people there the Chiefs should be rendered incapable of doing mischief. We

seem to have been getting on better terms with the Boer Government lately, but it is noticeable as being of considerable political importance that negotiations for the union of the Transvaal and the New Republic have considerably progressed. The influx of a large number of gold miners has no doubt hastened these arrangements between the two republics. On our part a firmer and more consistent policy in South Africa has become absolutely necessary, and we are glad to see evidence that it is likely to be pressed on the Government. Mr. Chamberlain lately delivered a speech on the subject of marked ability and statesmanship before the London Chamber of Commerce. After pointing out the growing importance of our trade with South Africa, he advocated the adoption of a better policy as absolutely necessary if we meant to retain our possessions in that part of the world. The policy of successive governments, he, said had been the policy of shirking. He did not blame any party or government in particular for this and, said that if he were inclined to do so he would frankly admit, that, so far as his own Parliamentary life was concerned, he had been perhaps as great an offender as any. The question was, who was to be the dominant power in South Africa? Some might be found to advocate a policy of withdrawal, but he would not be one of them. What would happen, he asked, in such an event? "The Cape Colony, flourishing as it undoubtedly is, enterprising and ambitious as its statesmen have shown its Government to be, would be altogether unable to step into our vacant places. It would be quite impossible that 180,000 Dutchmen, who, being in the majority, would control the government of the colony, would be able, according to their principles, to deal satisfactorily with the affairs of something like, roughly speaking, 3,000,000 of natives, and sooner or later, with the sympathy and, perhaps, at the suggestion, of the Dutch in the Transvaal and of the Orange Free State, they would stretch out their hands to the kindred nation which is already established on the West Coast of Africa, and I venture to say that Prince Bismarck and the German Empire would not shrink from a responsibility which would give them a colony better than anything they have hitherto dreamt of possessing, and would give them access to those vast auriferous and fertile regions which stretch almost into the very heart of the African continent. Speaking for myself personally I say reject a policy which will lead to such results. Instead of this we should frankly fulfil our obligations and responsibilities; maintain firmly and resolutely our hold over the territories we have acquired; offer freely our protectorate to friendly Chiefs and peoples; and this policy must be an Imperial and not a Colonial one." This speech was received with great favour by the Chamber of Commerce and

the many distinguished guests who were present. All who were at the meeting signified their assent to Mr. Chamberlain's views, none the less readily because he had pointed out that the handing over of the native princes who had been encouraged to look to us for protection to the rule of less than two hundred colonists—mostly of other than British descent,—would not be all that would follow. Germany would gladly step in and take up our abandoned inheritance; and that would practically mean our exclusion from the South African trade.

## THE DENTIST IN NORTH FORMOSA.

THE Dentist is abroad in North Formosa. "Standing or squatting in the streets, with thousands around and scores pressing with open mouths to have teeth extracted," the benevolent and indefatigable Dr. Mackay has succeeded during the past year in removing no less than 2,983 molars, canines, and incisors from Chinese, Pepohaoan or Savage jaws, beating his best record,—that of 1883,—by 104. The Report of the Mackay Mission Hospital for 1887, just published, is in its own way as much a pæan of progress as Mr. Giles' Trade Report for the same year and district. Everything, indeed, seems to be going ahead in Tamsui, toothache as well as the electric light. Sixteen years ago Dr. Mackay first got astride of his amiable hobby, "with a few poor instruments hammered out by a blacksmith according to directions given." He,—Dr. Mackay, not the blacksmith,—does not claim to have ever been more than an amateur, and the only qualifications or what he calls "sources of inflection" (a word that, if not a technical Americanism, is probably a misprint for information) he possessed at starting were, that "he had watched dentists at work, had read some books on dentistry and had"—we recommend this to aspirants for a Degree in Dentistry—"had several of his own teeth extracted by other hands." Besides these advantages, he was gifted with all the amateur's enthusiasm, with a vein of humour that added zest to the consciousness of well-doing, and with considerable self-denial. The latter trait led him, instead of treasuring up as trophies the eighteen thousand odd teeth he had extracted during the past 16 years, to restore each one to its quondam owners. One great advantage this moderation on Dr. Mackay's part gave: no false reports were raised as to his ulterior motives in extracting teeth gratis, and the patients were able to feel that not only had they got rid of toothache and tooth for nothing—a great point with your cheese-paring Chinaman—but that no part of their sacred persons had gone to make up the pharmacopœia of a foreign devil. If matters had been reversed and the foreign devil had come to them to have his teeth pulled out, they would have bargained for both dollars and teeth



and have concocted, doubtless, many a philtre out of his beef-chewing jaws. Dr. Mackay tells us that surprise is generally expressed by his friends abroad at his continual requisitions for forceps. "Is there anything peculiar," they ask, "about the climate of North Formosa that justifies such a demand? Is it that both forceps and teeth wear out more quickly there?" Apart from the fact that Dr. Mackay has a nice taste in the matter of forceps, it is suggested that the terrible malarial poison of those parts may have something to do with it. The fact however is, and Dr. Mackay admits it partly when he says that "the people have come to know that teeth can be removed without fear or cash," that the reason why he is so beset by patients, is that he extracts teeth for nothing. A Chinaman in good circumstances might agonise for weeks in the throes of toothache and refuse to pay a dollar—or even ten cents—to have his tormentor out, but if he heard there was anyone, of course a foreigner or his disciple, actually prepared to extract teeth without payment, he would go to him even if he had no toothache, in order not to miss the 'good chance.' Mr. Taylor had the same experience in South Formosa with his quinine. As long as he distributed it gratis people, well-to-do people too, would come and ask for some, though they had no present need for it; but when as an experiment he fixed a low price on his doses, not a queue came near.

Dr. Mackay says that toothache must not be laughed at or made light of. He has scarcely said this when the old Adam asserts itself, and he comes out with, "The whole thing is put in a nut-shell in the *Chicago Interior* of October 20th, 1887.

*Countryman (to Dentist).* I wouldn't pay nothing extra fer gas. Jest yank her out, if it does hurt.

*Dentist.* You are plucky, sir. Let me see the tooth.

*Countryman.* Oh; taint me that's got the toothache; it's my wife. She'll be here in a minute.

Now this is really too bad of Dr. Mackay. How can anybody—who hasn't toothache at the moment—agree with the very next proposition of the Doctor's that "dentistry occupies the high and noble position it justly deserves at the hands of intelligent Western citizens," when he is recovering from such an anecdote?—A very Western anecdote too. Dr. Mackay might have quoted the unhappy de Quincey on "that terrific curse," who says, "two things blunt the general sense of horror, which would else connect itself with toothache,—viz, first, its enormous diffusion and secondly its immunity from danger." However, the genial and orthodox amateur will not expect his reviewers to quote from the Confessions of an Opium Eater or take a more morbid delight in the gloomy side of dentistry than he does himself.

For Dr. Mackay is anything but morbid. He prefaces his report with

an amusing account of the methods of native dentists and the local superstitions anent teeth and teething. It would seem to be a bad thing to belong to Chinese parents in North Formosa. "Should a child be born with teeth, it is considered a bad omen, and means that when grown up he will not support his parents, and they therefore remove and bury them in the earth, or else remove and make the child swallow them. In either case the whole affair must be kept secret, and when occasion arises, sell him to other parties." Englishmen, even in this enlightened age, have a very similar prejudice, and the precious but unfortunate baby who has provided himself at birth with a set of masticators is often deprived of them, ostensibly for his own benefit. But further than this we do not go. It is perhaps a pity; for the course of English history might have been changed, and certainly the lives of many people rendered more comfortable, if Richard III., who "could gnaw a crust at two hours old," had been, occasion or no occasion, "sold to other parties." But a child though toothless at birth is not always safe. "If at the age of three months the teeth come he will cause misfortune to befall his elder brother," if, again, at any age he gets two front teeth above and only one below at the same time, "the family would be liable to heavy losses continually." In either case the wretched baby's teeth must be pulled out and thrown away, his pain and inconvenience counting as nothing when compared with the well-being of his elders. The same spirit of sordid carefulness leads a parent to rejoice when the teeth first come at nine months old. It is not that the child is then at an age when their coming will cause him less suffering, but that "he can be nursed easily and cared for cheaply, like a dog or any other domestic animal."

It is pleasant to learn that tooth-brushes and powder are coming into vogue. "Neat wooden boxes of real good tooth-powder and brushes can be procured in any village or town throughout North Formosa," a change which Dr. Mackay quaintly says is "astounding to the peasants themselves." Betelnut has risen in the Tamsui district to a prohibitive price; a fact that may have something to do with the increased sale of tooth-powder. Dr. Mackay concludes with some account of the familiar Chinese theory of toothache,—the presence in the teeth of "a small worm with pointed black head and brown body." This being the theory, the remedies employed of course conform to it. The worm is either to be killed by warm oil or a heated pea-nut, or choked by white pepper mixed with clay; or enticed, or compelled, by various means to depart. A medicinal powder under the eyelid will bring him out through the eye,—a remedy worse, one would think, than the disease, like the sherry his admirer sent the late Lord Derby for the gout; an infusion of

hemp seeds inhaled through a flower pot makes him crawl or wriggle through the ear and by a contrary process, peanut oil poured into the ear will drive him out by the mouth. If the tooth is not decayed at all and yet aches the worm theory of course falls to the ground. Do not imagine therefore that the Chinese dentist is nonplussed. He promptly diagnoses diabolic possession, calls in sorcerers, idols, priests, and fortune-tellers, and Dr. Mackay and modern artistic methods are, temporarily, at all events, at a decided discount.

### OLD, NEW, AND TRANSITION CHINA.

In our issue of Tuesday there were given some glimpses of what is going on at the present time in China. Some of them shewed us things which have been going on here for thousands of years; others China in the transition state which she now is in, revealing a little of the improvements which have been commenced in her way of training her children. Firstly there was old China, personified by Admiral Liu, whose command is in the Yangtze, who has apparently been in the habit of keeping large quantities of gunpowder stored in a godown quite close to his Yamén. Last month he had eighty kegs of gunpowder stored when a fire broke out in his yamén which burned all but one of the official buildings. Had that one house, which was no doubt a tumble-down as official buildings are as a rule in this country, been burnt, the eighty kegs would have blown An-king-fu, the provincial capital, and its inhabitants, or at all events a good part of the city and its people, into atoms. This Admiral is not the first man who has recklessly exposed life and property to destruction in this manner; indeed if we are to believe what we read of in other parts of the world this is of rather too common occurrence. But what is peculiar in this case is the means which the Admiral took to express his gratitude to what our translator calls providence for the escape which the city had had from what was so nearly a terrible catastrophe. Perhaps there was also some dim expression of contrition intended in the theatrical performances which the Admiral ordered for the propitiation of his gods. Anyway, Admiral Liu, who has doubtless had a training in Western scientific matters, sufficient to fit him for the command of a squadron fitted with all modern appliances of navigation and war, represents the old China with its ludicrous superstitions. Unhappily an official of lesser rank to the Admiral, but whose sphere of duty is at our doors, has again been displaying another phase of old Chinese ways. The Magistrate of Shanghai city has been inflicting torture on a prisoner in order to extract evidence from him. We do not suppose for an instant that the Magistrate of the city is one whit more cruel than thousands of his station all over the Empire. But

here there is a native press which lets some light in upon the doings in the official quarters in the city, and thereby enables us to comment upon the barbarities which are ordered by the Magistrate, contrary to the law of China. We can only hope that by continually denouncing these acts we may help to bring about more beneficent treatment of prisoners in the Chinese jails. The same Magistrate acted in another case which came before him in a manner which will generally commend itself to the intelligent public everywhere. He had a family dispute about land before him, and after a preliminary whipping of a lawyer who had fomented litigation, he commanded the parties to the dispute to make it up, and, apparently after they had done so, treated them to a feast to the accompaniment of a sermon on the blessing of harmony between relatives. There is a humour about the way in which the lawyer was dealt with which will go far to lessen the very proper condemnation of the punishment he received, which all right-minded people must feel.

But the letter from Mr. Barber, of the High School of Wuchang, shews us new China hard at work, though as yet in a small way, to adopt Western education of the highest class. It is only a year since the sanction of the Throne was given to the introduction of mathematics and Western science into competitive examinations, metropolitan and provincial. The eagerness displayed in recent years by the younger Chinese to acquire all Western knowledge which would fit them to take part in the changes in their country, which they perceive are impending, made it certain that many of them would become students of mathematics. Mr. Barber tells us that three candidates presented themselves for examination in that science at Hanyang-fu, the district in which is the mart of the great commercial city of Hankow. Two of them gained their degree. The papers they handed in were, he says, such as might figure in the Pass B. A. at Cambridge or Oxford; the successful candidate had no foreign training; he received, in Chinese fashion, the imprimatur of a Chinese mathematician whose knowledge of the science up to the differential calculus and the calculation of eclipses Mr. Barber had tested, and who also had had no foreign teacher. Mathematics have long been studied in China, but the knowledge of the science even among learned men is very small, and the commoner people only study it as far as their business requires. It is classed as one of the six arts, and under old dynasties men qualified in mathematics were selected for official employments. The cumbersome notation, and the little aid which such studies give in the examinations, are, Dr. Williams says, one reason why men are discouraged from pursuing what they seem to have no taste for as a people. And he mentions how their imitative fidelity had led them to perpetuate for over two centuries six errors in the tables they had

been using all that time. It would seem as if the same imitative faculty was still in full force in the study of mathematics, for Mr. Barber tells us that they have followed one particular book, working out its problems apparently by rule of thumb. That primitive process may serve with the first students, but by and by as the study spreads, better and higher methods will become necessary. Meanwhile, it is somewhat amusing to read that a number of students are coming up to the examinations prepared to devote a whole month to the gaining of sufficient mathematical knowledge to pass. At present they do not know how to add. We should like to see the face of a European professor of Mathematics, when he heard that a number of half fledged students proposed to take their degree in his college after a month's study of mathematics by rule of thumb. But the sign is a good and hopeful one in China.

#### MR. J. C. HALL'S SATISFACTORY EXPLANATION.

THE statement made on Tuesday to the public through the Press by Mr. J. C. Hall will evoke for that gentleman the fullest sympathy and admiration. Even when he found that a mistake had been made, he might have wrapped himself in the maxim *stare decisis*, and determined to await some action on the part of the accused in the late case; but he has taken the nobler course of coming forward *proprio motu* and owning that he was mistaken; and while his remarks justify all that we wrote on the decision, their simple dignity wipes away all reproach from the judge. It was a very plucky thing for a gentleman in his position, who has only just come to the port and has been severely criticised by the Press and the public, to do; but by doing it he has raised himself greatly in the estimation of all who can appreciate such a manly, outspoken confession of error as Mr. Hall has made.

#### REPORTS ON TRADE (1887) AT THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

TURNING to the reports from the Southern ports in the Annual Returns of Trade we begin with Amoy, and from Mr. McLeavy Brown, the Commissioner there, we naturally expect a very instructive paper, nor are we disappointed. It is a chequered report, for while the actual business done in Amoy in 1887 shewed "a distinct advance all along the line as compared with 1886," the prospect for the future is anything but reassuring. The indefatigable Governor of Formosa, Liu Ming-chuan, is planning to draw away the greater portion of Amoy's tea trade to his island. Hitherto the want of harbours in Formosa has sent her teas to be loaded on the ocean steamers at Amoy; but Liu Ming-chuan is building a railway from the centre of the Formosa tea trade, Twatutia, to Keelung, and is improving the capabilities of that port, and, to use Mr. McLeavy Brown's words, "whatever

may be the upshot of the activity now being displayed in developing communications in and with North Formosa, the effect on the prosperity of Amoy of the schemes in hand and projected can scarcely, in the long run, be favourable." There will still be the Amoy Oolongs to be shipped from that port; but they only amounted last year to some 42,000 piculs, while the re-exports of Formosa tea were nearly 120,000 piculs, and a diminution in the production of Amoy Oolongs is expected in the future. Mr. McLeavy Brown is able, like his colleagues, to chronicle the success of the new system of collecting *lekin* on opium, the facilities now afforded enabling the native dealers, as at other ports, to do without the intervention of the foreign merchant; but he does not take so depressed a view of the future of Indian opium, as the British Consul at Amoy, Mr. Forrest, does in his report to the Foreign Office; in fact, he is able to say that the permanent falling off in the importation of opium, which was anticipated in last year's Report, has not yet taken place, and probably will not do so to the extent expected. Although the equalisation of *lekin* would have naturally sent certain districts to Swatow, which is actually nearer, for their supplies, the trade follows its ancient ways, and remains with Amoy. We note that at this port also the German flag fell off both in tonnage and percentage, while the British flag increased in tonnage. The Chinese and Dutch flags for steamers, and the Danish flag for sailing vessels, gained what the others lost.

There is not very much of interest in Mr. Palm's Report from Swatow. The shipping increased in 1887, of the total entered and cleared at the port, 82 per cent. being under the British flag, 8 per cent. each under the German and Chinese flags, and the remaining 2 per cent. being divided among six other flags. A disastrous fire which occurred in November last, and destroyed property to the value of a million dollars, is said by Mr. Palm to have had a deterrent effect on trade, though Mr. Hill, whom he subsequently quotes, considers that it caused no serious interruption to business. The new *lekin* system has done no harm to Swatow's opium trade, and Mr. Palm seems to hint that the port will gain by it in the end, a statement which may be usefully compared with the remarks made just above on the Amoy trade. But sugar is the staple of Swatow, and the total export in 1887 was 1,538,000 piculs, against 1,309,000 piculs in 1886 and 1,498,000 in 1885. Fortunately the northern ports and Shanghai have largely increased their demand of late for Swatow sugar; for the low prices ruling in the home markets have stopped exports from Swatow thither for the past three years, and the export to Hongkong, which amounted to 426,000 piculs in 1884, dwindled to 28,000 piculs in 1887, owing to the better value shewn by Java sugars, for use in the refinery

there. From the same cause the foreign refinery in Swatow was closed during the entire year. The local sugar could not compete, when refined, with the products of the Hongkong refineries, and the tariff arrangements did not permit the importation of Java sugar for refinement. The prospects for 1888 are not altogether satisfactory, we are told, for drought last autumn, and a sharp frost—a most unusual occurrence—this spring, will reduce the percentage of juice in the canes. It is satisfactory to see that the import of foreign goods into Swatow shewed an increase in value in 1887 of some Tls. 350,000 over 1886, and some Tls. 775,000 over 1885.

In Canton, according to Mr. White, the general trade was of a satisfactory character last year, and pursued a steady and fairly progressive course. The new *lekin* system has had the most marked results in Canton. The import of opium in foreign vessels, which was only 17 piculs in 1882, rose in consequence of the war with France to 3,000 piculs in 1884, but fell again to 1,070 piculs in 1886, rose to over 7,600 piculs for the eleven months from 1st February to 31st December, 1887. The fact is that drug which has passed through the foreign customs and received their certificate, has privileges in the interior which the smuggled drug cannot attain. On the other hand the import of foreign piece-goods by foreign vessels has fallen off, partly owing to the much larger import of yarn, but also because much of this trade has been transferred to junks, which take the goods direct to ports formerly supplied through Canton, and thus evade the extra *lekin* and imposts. Mr. White is the only commissioner who is able to write with satisfaction of the tea trade of his port. Canton teas, he says, are holding their own in the home markets, and "Indian competition has not decreased the demand for them; in fact, they are largely used for mixing with the latter, and this should preserve them from a rivalry that would be disastrous to their interests."

Mr. Clarke's report from Kiungchow is rose-coloured. There were less opium and rice imported in 1887, but that was due to an over-import of opium in 1886, and to a very good rice harvest in the island in 1887. In other articles of trade there was a general increase of quantity and value. The new opium arrangements have worked smoothly, and transit certificates have not been required for the drug, the customs' labels being sufficient. The number of pigs shipped rose from 33,700 in 1884 to 85,000 in 1887, but the typhoons of September last brought disaster to a number of Pig hongs, for some \$10,000' worth of pigs were washed or thrown overboard in that month from the steamers which were conveying them to Hongkong. The troubles with the so-called rebels in Hainan were brought to a close last year, the area of Chinese occupation having been considerably

extended, and roads made by the troops before they returned to the mainland. But the country is so unhealthy, that its development is likely to proceed very slowly.

Mr. Sidford's report from Pakhoi conveys the gratifying information that that port is at last taking up its expected position as a distributing mart for foreign cotton cloth, yarn, woollens, etc. "Excluding foreign and native re-exports, but including opium, the net value of the trade of the port for the last three years is Hk. Tls. 2,584,403, Hk. Tls. 2,978,759, and Hk. Tls. 4,143,616, a growth which cannot but be considered satisfactory, and as such justifying a promise of greater results in the future." The new opium *lekin* system had worked without the slightest friction at Pakhoi. There are between 60 and 70 Chinese hongcs doing business in the port, and they distribute much produce, and are all more or less well-to-do and comfortably housed. The summer of 1887 was cool at Pakhoi, and Mr. Sidford, who was no doubt not at all pleased, on account of the climate, to go to this port, is able to wind up his report by saying, that "it would be hard to find a place in these latitudes more enjoyable for residence between September and January."

#### PERAK AND SELANGOR IN 1887.

We have been favoured with the official Report of the States of Perak and Selangor for the year 1887. In both States the officials have been vigorously improving the country by constructing roads, aiding in opening up land for cultivation, and administering the laws. The results have been considerable improvement in every direction. Taking the revenue as a test of this we find that in Perak it exceeded the amount collected in 1886 by \$139,200, the total amount for the year being \$1,800,000, while in Selangor the sum received was \$1,153,000 being \$231,944 in excess of the estimates. This pleasant state of affairs is mainly due to the increased duties received on tin, but most of the other heads of revenue contribute something to the surplus. The high price of that metal during the second half of last year stimulated its production. The Report of the Resident at Perak does not furnish a comparison of the production last year with that of the previous one, but that from Selangor shews that 99,000 piculs were produced in 1886 and 131,392 in 1887, being an increase of 32,319 piculs. All the tin was exported in last year. It will be interesting to many of our readers to learn what the Resident at Perak says of the tin lode in Selama which is the property of a Shanghai company. He says that the tin appears to traverse in all directions a dyke of felspathic rock, which rises in masses 30 to 50 feet thick above the surface at various places to the south of the spot where the excavation has been made. Sir Hugh

Low has no doubt that the alluvial tin which has been extensively worked for years in this neighbourhood is the result of the disintegration of the rock contained in this lode. As for the quantity of tin in the lode-stuff, large samples had been sent to England for assay and found to contain tin oxide varying from 25% to 45%, with an average of 37.28%. The assay of the oxide produced 75% of metallic tin of good quality. Sir H. Low ascertained last year that several lodes of tin exist in the mountains near Kamunting and Thaipeng, which he regards as highly satisfactory in view of the doubts which had previously been entertained of the existence of the metal in this form. A discovery of galena, which gave on assay 33% of silver, had also been made in a mining concession belonging to a Chinaman, who had up to the end of last year, taken no steps to develop it. The French tin mining company in Perak did well last year, it produced 7,000 piculs of tin, has seven steam engines at work and is getting out new machinery from Europe, being desirous of largely extending its operations. The sentence in the Report which refers to the mines at Papan, formerly belonging to people here, must be grievous to many, for it says they have continued to be most productive; one of them, worked on the principle of paying a percentage of one-tenth to the owners by 100 associated coolies, who originally worked it themselves; they now introduce Sinkels on their own account, and live in comparative idleness and luxury on the profits of their labour. From Selangor the Resident writes that it can be little satisfaction to the European companies which once owned Ampang and Sunyei Puteh to find that where they failed, the Chinese succeed, and during the year turned out at the former 2,481 and at the latter 5,490 piculs of tin. It is all very well for Mr. Swettenham to say this, but he says nothing of one of the principal causes which led to the abandonment of tin mining in Selangor, by the foreigners who had interested themselves in it, and that was the weakness of the Straits Government which allowed the wealthy Chinese tin miners to do pretty well what they pleased. These gentry combined together in the usual way, to raise the cost of labour, provisions, everything in short which they could control, and while foreigners were thus being squeezed out of the business, the Governor of the Straits and the officials in Selangor sat twiddling their thumbs. It was not likely that Mr. Swettenham would recall this part of Colonial policy, and he has not done so. The two largest producers in Selangor are the Capitan China—14,660 piculs—and Yap Chuan-sin—11,398 piculs. Mr. Swettenham says that during the past twelve months an enormous extent of stanniferous ground has been discovered in Selangor, and thousands of acres of likely land are still untouched. Only one company



under European management did anything in 1887, the one at Rawang where 1,167 piculs were produced. But large amounts of Chinese capital were embarked in tin mining last year.

The agricultural condition of the two States is as flourishing as their mining interests were last year. In Perak Arabian coffee is succeeding, and the Government Gardens are now proving that tea of good quality can be produced. Sir Hugh Low believes that Perak is better suited to the growth of Arabian coffee than any other country with which he is acquainted. When writing of sugar he says that the Gula estate had a full share of the improvement under this head last year. It produced 12,040 piculs of sugar in 1886 and 15,016 piculs in 1887, employing 1,000 contract Indians in the latter year, is being annually extended and is likely to prove a complete commercial success. The sugar was of excellent quality and was in great demand in the market. In Selangor, sugar, pepper, and tea have been introduced, and gambier, tapioca, and rice are all under cultivation. Most of these enterprises are Chinese, but some foreigners appear to have successfully engaged in them. The Labour supply is of course of the greatest importance in these States. Indian coolies have been engaged in considerable numbers, and the rate of wages paid to them enables several plantations to be worked at a profit. There was however a difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of new Chinese coolies in Perak, where the Chinese employers complain that many who had been engaged in Hongkong and Swatow had been persuaded on their arrival in Singapore to go to the Dutch colonies in Sumatra. Our correspondent writing from that island mentions the scarcity of Chinese labour there, and the way in which the Deli planters are trying to obtain coolies from Amoy and Swatow. It was thought that the only remedy for this would be the establishment of direct emigration from China to Perak and communications to this end had been entered into with the Imperial Commissioners who lately visited the Straits Settlements. A reply had been received by the Captain proposing that the Viceroy at Canton should open depôts in Swatow and Hongkong under the joint superintendence of British and Chinese officials and that employers should send trustworthy men into the interior of China to enlist coolies who should enter into agreements in the depôts, and be sent direct to their destination. It is to be hoped that the Hongkong Government will not enter into any engagement which would recognise a Chinese official within the Colony. The prosperity of Perak and Selangor last year has enabled their Governments to pay off considerable portions of their debts.

## Outports.

### CHI-NAN FU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The late Provincial Treasurer Ching Pao has already left for his home in Peking. By a late reference in the *Peking Gazette* we see that he has saved himself from actual degradation as previously reported here for several weeks, and that he is "permitted to retire from the public service on the ground of ill-health." The Judge is now temporarily acting as Treasurer, and it has been decided that the Taotai here rather than the Taotai from Yen-chow Fu should act as Judge. An official belonging to the same home as H.E. Chang Chih-tung of Canton, by the name of Chang Sung, is now acting as Taotai.

All these changes bring no change in the affairs of the American Presbyterian Mission. When we are able to detect the particular ground of opposition, or are the recipients of facts, then we will report. The whole matter now stands as if there were no case whatever, or no officials to manage it, even supposing one to exist.

As bearing upon the question we might mention the additional injustice the original landlord has been called upon to receive. Not only he was compelled to dispose of to the gentry the property, already disposed of to the American Missionaries, but at the same time on condition of release from prison (the result of the appeal to the Tsung-li Yamèn), he was required to give up his hold on a few acres of open land outside the city limits. The grain from this land is turned over to the gentry, while the rent of the property, belonging to the Missionaries and in whose hands the deeds rest, is also turned over to the gentry.

From an American Missionary who has just visited the city of Chi-ning-chow, we learn the facts concerning the opposition that was aroused some months ago, and to which we made some slight reference at the time. In the early part of last winter the Roman Catholics, being anxious to secure property not only in Yen-chow-fu, but in other places, secured some property in the East suburb of Chi-ning-chow. In a short time a riot occurred, and the native who had been left in charge, fled. The house was then closed and sealed, remaining thus until the present. The opposition being once raised, the Protestants also were made to suffer, notwithstanding peacefully renting property there for upwards of ten years. The landlord, who has rented a house to the American Presbyterian Mission for nearly three years, became frightened and asked to take back his house. The missionaries being sufficiently employed at the capital, granted this right, in order to be kept free from further trouble. This spring the officials issued a proclamation which among other things enjoined the people to keep away from the foreigner. What will be the result of all this is not easy to say, though the Protestants will doubtless again suffer from the action of the Roman Catholics.

Turning from these more discouraging aspects, we are glad to recount more successful operations in the past of the English Baptist Mission. In two cities East of the capital, at Chang-chin and Chang-shan, the Mission has been able to rent houses. In one there seemed a little indication of trouble, but the landlord of one of the houses sent a petition to the Magistrate asking if property might be rented a foreigner. The reply was that as renting was not the same as purchasing or leasing, there could be no objection.

In addition to these points of interest to foreigners, and especially to missionaries, there are a few other facts worthy of attention. The other day, the 13th of this month, occurred two earth quakes, one at

20 minutes past 4 in the afternoon, and the other at 6 minutes past six. No harm resulted, but the commotion among the people immediately after was something remarkable. A general hum was heard to rise up from all over the city, and more or less of enquiry as to the import. If something would arise to bring the officials to a consciousness of duty, whether earthquake, Tsung-li Yamèn or American Government, it would be a blessing over which the missionaries would hold a rousing praise-service.

The other more important matter is a rebellion in the western part of the province. So far as we can ascertain the actual facts, they seem to be much as follows. At Chang-chiu-chên, the place where the Yellow River and the Grand Canal meet the soldiers, from a lack of pay during several months, arose in revolt against their commander, who had been misusing the money. This military official was killed, and immediately the people in all the adjoining region, not so much from the injustice towards the soldiers, as from general discontent, took part in the confusion and rumours began to fly in all directions of another terrible rebellion. Ruffians appeared here and there to make trouble, attack homes and travellers, and by the aid of rumour frighten the whole country. The simple-minded people, not knowing what to expect, fled into the cities, while others stayed behind, built up the mud-walls surrounding the villages, and prepared for a conflict. Grain was sold, homes left solitary, and here and there on all the roads companies of people were seen hastening to the cities. Even Chi-nan-fu seemed lively for a while, receiving the refugees. Orders were issued to quell the disturbances, and the people were exhorted by proclamation to return to their homes. On all the roads every few feet, soldiers are stationed to accompany the traveller on his journey and protect him from possible dangers. Of course the imaginary rebels have been far more than the actual, but the commotion that has arisen would naturally imply a greater danger. The dissatisfaction seems mostly with the action of the officials, who have pressed the people into unpaid service on the embankments of the Yellow River, which river furthermore they are by no means anxious to see return to Shantung. The people have also been put into a state of mourning, owing to the smallness of the crops this spring. It is not expected that any real danger is nigh from a rebellion, though for many months there will be danger here and there from robbers and ruffians.

From all these facts and the continued appearing of riots throughout the province, the Governor seems to be far behind his reported successor during the Taiping Rebellion in Honan. In most cases trouble would have been prevented, if the officials had managed their affairs with justice, and acted promptly. By delay succeeding delay, trouble has been added to trouble and small matters have developed into large ones.

18th June.

### DISTURBANCES IN WESTERN SHANTUNG.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SHANTUNG.

A typical instance of the wild alarm and unreasoning panic caused by tales of disturbance, has recently occurred in the province of Shantung. In order to understand the singular excitement occasioned by a mere rumour, it is necessary to know that a little more than twenty years ago, the western part of this province was the scene of an outbreak, caused by the guerilla warfare of a bandit who is known as the "Yen Wang", from the title which he assumed. At that time, the whole country was turned into a collection of refugees, going they knew not whither

and flying from they knew not what. Great numbers of people were undoubtedly massacred, and between the rebels, and the imperial troops who were often worse, the poor people had a hard time. As is usual in such cases, it was long before the government made its power felt, and when it did, it was still longer before the people regained confidence enough to return to their homes and to their ordinary work. About the beginning of the second week this month a rumour suddenly spread in every direction, that someone had rebelled, that rebels were marching from somewhere to attack some unknown objective, and in an instant the country-side was in a fever of excitement. Twenty years is too short a time in which to forget the experiences of 1867, and within a day or two of the dissemination of this mysterious news, from no one seems to know what source, people began moving toward the district cities to gain protection within their walls. It is impossible to ascertain over how great an area this took place, but current reports indicate that it was general throughout the western part of the province, at least along the line of the great road from Peking to the south, and also eastward to a considerable distance. The district cities soon became too full to hold any more, so that it was difficult or impossible to close the gates. The magistrates did all in their power to reassure the people, but the panic once started, nothing could stop it. In spite of the fact that a line of telegraphic wires runs through the province from north to south there was no more accurate information to be had than in the days of the T'ai ping rebellion. In one city it is said that three hundred carts were collected, and the same was also true in others. The height of the rumours was at the culmination of the wheat harvest, a period at which the rural mind is generally incapable of taking in extraneous ideas of any kind whatever. Yet such was the prevalent terror, that in multitudes of cases, this most valuable of crops, was literally abandoned to any one who chose to cut it, the owners taking thought of their own safety only. As is common in such instances, the people flocked to the pawn-shops to exchange whatever they could carry for ready money, and in some cases refused even to take away the amount, trifling as it was, received for articles pawned. The pawn-shops are as much in dread of being looted, as the people, and more so, for they soon became filled to the very roof, so that it was impossible to receive anything more. This state of things lasted for a week or more, and has only just passed away, when it appears to be definitely ascertained, that the whole disturbance was caused by the mutiny of some southern troops employed at a point which is variously reported,\* in working on the repairs of the Yellow River. It seems that the official in charge, failed to receive the needful silver for the maintenance of the men under him, or receiving it, refused to disburse it properly, which led to a revolt, and (according to report) to the murder of the official. After this achievement, the men are said to have gone south toward their homes in Kiang-nan. Troops are supposed to be in motion to overtake the mutineers, but nothing can be learned in detail. The occurrence would be scarcely worth relating, if it were not a perfectly typical one, reproduced with more or less regularity, each time that the inciting circumstances recur, which is sufficiently often. A few years ago, the city of Tientsin, and the foreign settlement as well, was thrown into a panic of precisely this sort, from precisely this cause. It would have been exceedingly easy at that time, for a handful of dissatisfied troops from the

neighborhood of Taku, to have captured the city of Tientsin, if they could have made a definite arrangement with their comrades in the outlying camps, to let them alone while engaged in doing it. Fortunately on that occasion, they attempted no such thing, but as in this case, went off "south side," permanently disappearing from foreign vision. Such occurrences illustrate the essential helplessness of the local government in cases of sudden outbreak in any region except where troops are massed. The walls of cities, often lofty, and frequently strong, though not infrequently allowed to go to utter decay, seem to the foreigner a mere relic of the feudal ages, of no present value. The exact reverse is the truth. Such walls are the salvation of China, in any instance of local uprising, and they have been wisely imitated in disturbed districts, by villages, which throw up ramparts of their own, when they are able to agree on the plan, and on the division of the expense. It will be long enough before the necessity for such primitive defences will have passed away.

The canal dug last year, from the Grand Canal near Tê Chou to the sea, in order to relieve the great pressure on that stream in time of flood, although opened under the supervision of an officer trumpeted in the *Peking Gazette* as a person of great capacity and experience, proved to be quite worthless, as it was neither deep enough nor wide enough to make a current. It has now been dug out again, on the same fraudulent plan, and will be as futile as before, the government appropriations, having been judiciously distributed, no doubt, among the persons interested. A sharp earthquake shock was felt in western Shantung, at 4.20 p.m. of June 13th, the most violent experienced for several years. The line of motion was north and south, and clocks at right angles to this direction were stopped, the water in jars was violently agitated, and all suspended articles were set in motion. The shock could not have lasted more than two or three seconds. It is a prevalent superstition among the Chinese, that whenever three shocks of this sort are felt, there will be such a plentiful harvest, that "the beggars will throw away their gourds."

18th June.

## SEOUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

For some time past kidnappers seem to have been at work in and about Seoul, and the authorities failing to apprehend the thieves, the people accused the foreign residents of stealing or buying and eating the missing babies. On several occasions Koreans walking with their own children in the streets, have been accused of trying to get away with stolen children and have been brutally murdered in broad daylight by the enraged mob. On Monday last things looked so very ugly, and an anti-foreign rising seemed so certain, that reinforcements of armed marines and sailors from the men-of-war in Chemulpo harbour were sent up to the Russian, American, Japanese and French Legations. About sixty men altogether were marched up; this number was magnified by the Koreans to five hundred, and the mob had a wholesome fear of so large a number of armed foreigners. Since then, however — although the city was placarded over with proclamations, half of the shops have been shut and in some places the native servants gave notice to quit — the excitement has worn off and one of the armed foreign detachments has again left for Chemulpo. Foreigners are still not shewing themselves much in the streets.

Incendiaries have again been at work near the south gate, this time burning nine Korean and one Chinese shops. This is the third time fire has broken out on this

very spot since the beginning of 1887, the last fire being in January this year when three Chinese shopmen were burned to death.

The Superintendent of the Royal Farm, Mr. J. Jaffray, died on the 21st at 1 a.m. from what is believed to have been poisoning through the eating of canned oysters.

Mr. O. N. Denny left by the last *Owari Maru* for China.

SPECTATOR.

23rd June.

## TIENTSIN.

The American Minister, Col. C. Denby, arrived at the Bar on 29th June in the *Wu-chang* and reached Tientsin at 9 p.m. the same night in the Customs launch *Feiho*.

It is reported that Mr. von Möllendorff will soon return from Seoul, to resume his former duties as interpreter in the Military School on the north bank of the Peiho.

As might have been expected, the two rival Taku Tug and Lighter Companies, new and old, are now engaged in eager competition, which we regret, as much ill-will will arise and much money will be lost by both sides needlessly. The rate of lighterage from Taku Bar to Tientsin has been, by notice, reduced to three cents (Mexican) per picul.

Wang Ching-yu, Futai of Hunan, has arrived here, and leaves for Peking at once to have audience there. He came in the steamer *Haeuan*.

A few days ago the family physician of the Seventh Prince (Chun) visited him, and found his illustrious patient strong and well, in fact that very soon he will be able to resume official duties.

A little rain has fallen, but the crops are much parched for want of a steady down-pour. The streams in the country, away from the rivers, are dry, and the farmers are anxious for their crops.

A collision case, in which the owner of a rice junk, Peng Yu Lin, brought an action against W. Inman of the s.s. *Wenchow* for loss sustained by the sinking of a junk, at the mouth of the Peiho, by the steamer of which the defendant is master, was heard before H.B.M.'s Consul, Mr. T. L. Bullock, on Friday the 22nd June. Judgment was given on Saturday, and was to the following effect:—

### Finding of the Court.

- 1.—The junk was at anchor near the South Bank but not on it.
- 2.—The tug having thrown the heaving line to the junk passed ahead and put up her towing light.
- 3.—The wind and tide must have set the *Wenchow* nearer the South Bank than the Pilot calculated.
- 4.—The *Wenchow* was being navigated with undue speed.
- 5.—The Captain starboarded to pass ahead of the junk, but being too close had not time to clear it.
- 6.—According to the *Wenchow's* theory the junk was under tow and crossing quickly; even if this be accepted, the steamer should have kept a port helm, according to the rule of the road, to go under the junk's stern.
- 7.—The *Wenchow* is found to blame for the collision, and judgment is given for amount of loss caused to plaintiff thereby. The amount of loss will be made the subject of a reference according to the agreement of the parties in Court. The costs follow the judgment.

(Signed) T. L. BULLOCK,  
Consul.

Assented

(Signed) A. J. M. SMITH,  
R. TRANNACK,  
E. M. TOWNSEND,  
Master,  
Br. Barque George. } Assessors.

\* The most plausible location for the trouble is Chang Ch'iu-chên (張秋鎮) an important town where the Peking Road crosses the Yellow River, South of Tung Ch'ang fu (東昌府)

PENG YU LIN v. J. WATTS.

1.—We find that the junk has no claim against Captain Watts for the collision. The costs follow the judgment.

(Signed) T. L. BULLOCK.  
Consul.

We understand the owners of the *Wen-chow* have appealed against the judgment to the Supreme Court of Shanghai.—*Chinese Times.*

## Peking Gazettes.

### ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

#### MURDER OF A FAMILY OF FOUR PERSONS IN SZECHUAN.

June 19th.—The Governor-General of Szechuan, Li Ping-chang, reports the trial and execution of a man convicted of the murder of four persons of the same family at a place called Yung Ch'üan. From the facts elicited at the trial it appears that the criminal, one Hsia Man, a farm labourer, went one day last March to a butcher's shop and purchased a piece of salt beef, which he took home with him to cook. On his way back to his house he was met by a neighbour, Ch'ou Shêng-ch'êng by name, a man with whom he had lived on terms of intimacy. It so happened, however, that this man had a piece of meat stolen from him, the same day, similar to the piece in Hsia Man's possession, and he and his wife charged the latter with being the perpetrator of the theft. Hsia Man was repelling the accusation when a brother of his, Hsia Jên-kuei, came upon the scene, and took upon himself to settle the dispute, advising Hsia Man to return home. He proposed to Chou Shêng-ch'êng, that they should go together to the butcher's shop and find out the truth of the matter, but both he and his wife obstinately refused to do so, and abused Hsia Jên-kuei for trying to cheat them. The woman seized a bamboo and struck him on the head, and the husband inflicted several wounds on his back with a knife. Hsia Jên-kuei then made his escape, but was pursued by Chou Shêng-ch'êng and his wife, and Hsia Man seeing this hastened to his brother's assistance. He succeeded in depriving the husband of his knife, and threw him to the ground, but the wife continued to offer resistance with a bamboo. Hsia Man defended himself with the knife, and in the *mêlée* the woman received several stabs. Seeing them both down and cursing and railing his father and mother and vowing vengeance when they should have recovered, Hsia Man became incensed with rage, and the idea entered his brain that he should kill them both. He was in the act of carrying out his fiendish design when Chou Shêng-ch'êng's two children, one a boy and the other a girl, rushed to the shop and endeavoured to appease his wrath. This, however, so enraged the latter that he resolved to kill them also, and left them bleeding on the road side. A man named Ts'ai Hsing-fa was a witness to the crime, but was powerless to interfere or prevent the murder; however, he summoned the headman of the district and together with him effected the arrest of the criminal. It was then discovered that Chou Shêng-ch'êng, his wife and two children had succumbed to the injuries they had received. The brother of the murdered man was then informed, and the case eventually came before the Governor-General on a report from the Provincial Judge and Prefect of Ch'êng-tu, who had already passed sentence upon the murderer. According to statute law, any person guilty of killing three persons of one family who have not committed any capital offence shall be adjudged worthy of death by slicing (*ling-chih*), and in this instance, the case being of an aggravated character, orders were at once given to the Provincial Judge and the General commanding the district to

have the sentence carried out and the head of the criminal forwarded to the scene of the murder to be placed on a pole as a warning to evildoers. The criminal was not a married man and leaves no family; he was a farm labourer living in a hired house, and possessed nothing of value to compensate the relations of his victims. The Governor-General remarks that Hsia Jên-kuei interfered in the dispute between his brother and Chou Shêng-ch'êng solely with a view of bringing about an amicable arrangement of the dispute, and that when he was attacked, instead of defending himself, he made his escape. He must therefore, he held free from all blame. The attack, however, which Chou Shêng-ch'êng and his wife made upon him rendered them liable to punishment, but as they are already dead there is no occasion to consider the matter further, neither is there any need to discuss the case of Ts'ai Hsing-fa who, it was clearly proved at the trial, was merely an on-looker without any means of rendering assistance. Instructions have been issued to have the bodies interred, and the knife with which the murder was committed has been returned to the Magistrate to be melted down.—Case referred to the Board of Punishments by Rescript.

#### RISE AMONGST THE LOLOS OF SZECHUAN.

June 20th.—The Tartar General at Ch'êng-tu Fu and the Viceroy of Szechuan report the steps which they have taken to suppress an insurrection amongst the Lolos of the country adjoining the districts of Lei-po, P'ing-shan, and the Sub-prefecture of Mapien. The region inhabited by the Lolos is covered with dense woods and communicates at every point with the adjoining Chinese territory. In the first year of the reign of T'ung-chih, and in early years of the present reign, these Lolos sallied out of their confines and carried devastation into the Chinese districts until measures were taken for their subjugation. Last autumn information was received to the effect that the Lolos in the vicinity of the P'ing-shan district were suffering from dearth caused by a short harvest, and orders were issued to the authorities to post troops at certain places to be in readiness in case of any outbreak. At the beginning of the present year the Lolos, in conjunction with the savage tribes of the Liang Shan country, made a raid upon the P'ing-shan district, and, being repulsed with heavy loss by the local troops, were obliged to retire into their fastnesses. Here they again collected to the number of several thousands and, separating into parties, made an inroad upon the sub-prefecture of Mapien. Yü Ch'ing-chiang, the Lieutenant in command of the local troops, put himself at the head of his forces and opposed their advance. Being overpowered by their numbers, he himself and three of his men fell in action, while five others were wounded. Reinforcements were sent and the Lolos were driven back into their old haunts. Owing, however, to the extent of the prefecture, additional troops were required to complete the work of subjugation, and an appeal for help was addressed to the high authorities of the province. The latter, feeling the necessity of administering a warning to the savages, whose brutish disposition is influenced solely by fear, sent large reinforcements from the provincial capital armed with foreign breech-loaders and some pieces of ordnance. Guides were obtained, and through them was ascertained the position of the chief strongholds of the savages. During the 3rd moon the Imperial troops marched in several columns against the encampment of the enemy, and bringing their foreign cannon into action, killed some scores of the Lolos and burnt over 500 of their huts. Firing was kept up for several days, and great loss was inflicted on the enemy. The same operations were repeated on subsequent days, with the result that the Lolos were obliged to betake themselves to their mountain

haunts. The troops have barred up every exit, and are at present waiting for a favourable opportunity for renewing the attack.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARDS RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN ANHUI.

June 21st.—The Governor of Anhui forwards a list of the contributions by officials in other provinces towards the relief of the sufferers from the floods which occurred last year in the province over which he rules. Chihli sent Tls. 20,000, out of which Tls. 2,000 was a subscription from the Viceroy Li Hung-chang. Tls. 10,000 were forwarded from Nanking, including a contribution of Tls. 1,000 from Ts'eng Kuoch'üan. The Viceroy of Hu Kuang gave Tls. 1,000. Kiangsu forwarded Tls. 26,000 which were to be divided evenly between Anhui and Honan. In this were included subscriptions of Tls. 1,000 each from the Governor, the Chief Justice, the Superintendent of the Imperial Manufacture at Soochow, the Grain Intendant, and the Taotai of the Ch'ang Chên T'ung Hai Circuit. The Taotai at Shanghai subscribed Tls. 3,500, and the late Lieutenant-Governor of Kiangsu gave Tls. 500. Other subscriptions were received as follows: Yeh Po-ying, Governor of Shensi, Tls. 500; the Lieutenant-Governor of Hupei, Tls. 1,000; the Lieutenant-Governor of Shensi, the Grain Intendant of the same province, and the Taotai at Hankow, Tls. 600 each; the Lieutenant-Governor at Canton, the former Taotai of Hankow, and an expectant Taotai in Kuangsi, Tls. 500 each; the Chief Justice of Hupei, Tls. 400. Tls. 13,000 were collected by the Commander-in-Chief of Hunan, including a donation of Tls. 2,000 from the Commander-in-Chief in Szechuan. The Commanders-in-Chief of Chihli and Kuangtung and the Brigadier-General of Ta-ming gave Tls. 500 each, while Tls. 1,000 were received from the Brigadier-General at the Pescadores. The Brigadier-General of Taiwan subscribed Tls. 1,000, and an officer of the same standing at Hai-mên in Chekiang gave \$1,000. Liu Ming-ch'uan purchased 3,000 piculs of rice at his native place in the north of Anhui and handed it over to the Relief agency for distribution. Its estimated value is Tls. 4,400. Although the donors had no wish that any notice should be taken of their liberality, they have, at the request of the Governor, been recommended to the Board for the bestowal of fitting rewards.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Yün Yen-pin and Ch'u Ch'êng-po are appointed Chief and Assistant Examiners respectively for the province of Kuangtung; Wang Tsu-kuang and Ts'ui Yung-an are gazetted as Examiners for Kuangsi, while the appointments for Fukien have been conferred on Huang T'i-fang and Lü P'ei-fên.

#### RESTORATION OF A MEMORIAL TEMPLE TO YANG SHIH IN THE CITY OF FOCHOW.

June 22nd.—The Viceroy of Fochow, who has been transferred to the Shênkan provinces, states that the city has been a great centre of metaphysical studies since the days of the Sung dynasty, so much so indeed that it has been styled the Tsou and and Liu (land of Confucius and Mencius) of the maritime provinces. On tracing back the subject to its origin, the Viceroy finds that the study of moral philosophy began with Yang Shih, a Libationer of the Imperial Academy under the Sung dynasty. Starting as a pupil of the brothers Ch'êng, he carried back with him to the south, and propagated as an example to all ages, the doctrines of the Sages. Since his accession to office the Viceroy has studiously striven to educate the people in the precepts of the former worthies, and to impress upon them the distinction between love of righteousness and self-interest. He has found with regret, however, that the Temple of Yang Shih has fallen into disrepair. Yang Shih started his career as a graduate in the reign of Hsi Ning of the Sung dynasty, and after ruling



over the districts of Liu-yang, Yü-hang and Hsia-shan became a member of the Censorate late in life. In 1130, he retired from public life and was rewarded with the title of Grand Preceptor. He was canonized as Wên Ch'ing, and in 1256 a temple was built in his honour in the south-west corner of the city of Foochow, where libations were offered to his memory in the spring and autumn of each year. About the middle of the Ming dynasty the temple became dilapidated and was repaired at the instance of the Censor, Yang Sau-chih. In the reign of Kang Hsi it was again repaired, and to the great satisfaction of the people, the Emperor was pleased to bestow upon it a tablet with an inscription written by his own hand. Properly speaking a Memorial temple ought to be restored at the public expense, but in the present instance this is impossible owing to the embarrassed state of the provincial exchequer. The Memorialist, therefore, started a public subscription, heading the list himself with Tls. 500, and induced Yang Chin and other descendants of the deceased worthy to contribute for the same purpose. The work of repair was commenced in November last and finished on the 16th of April of the present year, when the Memorialist, accompanied by all the civil and military officials, inspected the building, and found it to be of a substantial and enduring nature. In conclusion the Memorialist ventures to hope that the Emperor, following the example of his ancestors, will be pleased to confer an Imperial tablet upon the Temple.

### Meeting.

#### MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 26th June, 1888, at 4 o'clock p.m.

*Present:*—Messrs. A. G. Wood (Chairman), M. Adler, D. A. Darling, Yeend Duer, H. H. Joseph, J. Macgregor, G. J. Morrison, C. Overbeck, and the Secretary.

*The Minutes* of the last meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman and passed for publication.

*Cash Statement* for the past week is submitted and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

*Road to Lock Hospital.*—The following letter is submitted:—

Shanghai, 20th June, 1888.

DEAR SIR,—We understand that the Municipal Council wished, in 1883, to purchase a portion of land Lots 962 and 963, measuring 106 feet by 18 feet, for the extension of Ping-Vong-ka to Foochow Road. The difficulties which prevented the sale at that time have passed away, and as agents for the owner, we are now prepared to sell this land to the Council at the assessed value.

Yours faithfully,

J. P. BISSET & Co.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,  
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to accept Messrs. Bisset & Co.'s offer.

*Proposed Road Extension in Hongkew.*—The following letter referring to the scheme for the extension of roads in Hongkew, which was submitted to the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting is read and ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 20th June, 1888.

SIR,—We are in receipt of a letter from your surveyor dated the 8th inst., and we now hand you a plan of the extension of North Kiangsi Road and of the Road parallel to Tiendong Road being part of the scheme of new roads proposed by us in our letter of 7th October 1886 and approved of by the Ratepayers at the last general meeting.

The present owners of the various lots agree to the surrender of their land on the terms mentioned in our original letter.

The amounts payable by the Council will be as follows:—

To Mr. Sassoon, for the surrender of portions of lots 246, 1,435, 1,043, 1,514, 1,511, and 1,731, and for the removal of houses on lot 946 the sum of Tls. 700, it being understood that he will remove the houses on the east side of the passage at once and those on the west side as soon as the existing lease expires.

To Mr. Lang for surrender of portions of lots 1,041 and 1,316, and for the removal of houses on lot 1,041 the sum of Tls. 700 and to Chu Yu-chee the sum of Tls. 250, paid by him for the removal of houses with a view to carrying out these weeks, there two sums making together the sum of Tls. 950 originally agreed to be paid to Hong Ku-fu the then owner.

To Chu Yu-chee the sum of Tls. 200 being the amount originally included for Chinese bankers, but since then paid by Chu Yu-chee to them.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. surrender a portion of lot 530 free of charge.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. approve this agreement on behalf of themselves and likewise on behalf of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. who are interested in lots 946, 1,435, 1,043, 1,514, 1,511, and 1,721, and on behalf of Mr. Paterson and Mr. Keswick who are the registered owners of the lots in which the Insurance Company are interested.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
MORRISON & GRATTON.

Approved,

W. LANG,  
E. E. SASSOON.

之兩徐

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

To the Chairman of the Municipal Council.

Decided to accept the above surrenders on the terms named by Messrs. Morrison and Gratton.

*Resignation of Mr. Darling.*—Mr. Darling tenders his resignation as he is leaving for Home by next mail. The Chairman thanks Mr. Darling on behalf of the Council for his valuable services whilst he has been on the Council, and expresses his regret at his ceasing to be a member of the Board.

*The Meeting* then adjourned.

### Reports.

#### THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the sixth annual report of the Board of Directors of the above Company, presented to the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general meeting, held in the Cannon Street Hotel, London, on Thursday, the 31st day of May, 1888:—

The Board of Directors beg to submit herewith to the Proprietors their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year 1887.

The Accounts will show that the year has not been one of special prosperity, the promise of good results held out in the earlier months having hardly been kept up throughout the year. Much competition for the freights obtainable on the coast of China has still to be encountered, as the shipping trade of the world, though undoubtedly improved when compared with its period of lowest depression, cannot yet be regarded as prosperous. Full cargoes cannot therefore be always counted upon, and earnings which are inadequate have sometimes to be submitted to in order to maintain the regularity of the various lines.

Nevertheless, with the assistance of an abatement from their regular commission, voluntarily conceded by the General Managers in China, and in the absence of any unexpected call upon their Underwriting Account, the Directors are enabled to recommend payment of a dividend at the same rate as that of last year.

The balance in favour of working account, with the addition above referred to, amounts to £48,909 12s. 9d., and the proportion of profit transferred from Underwriting Account is £8,834 19s. 7d. After allowing the full provision for depreciation on the

fleet, the available balance amounts to £26,716 18s. 9d. Out of this the dividend recommended of 5 per cent, would absorb £24,794 10s. 0d., leaving £1,922 8s. 9d. to be carried forward to the present year. It is proposed to issue the dividend warrants on the 15th June.

The current season has opened with rather better prospects so far as respects the Company's earnings. A good trade has been done at the opening of the Northern navigation, and freights show some advance upon those of last year. It is much to be hoped that this activity will be prolonged throughout the summer.

The various services on the Coast are being worked with regularity and to the satisfaction of shippers. Considerable opposition is still experienced on the Calcutta line from the foreign mail steamers, and this seems likely to continue to interfere with the results formerly obtained. The system of alternate departures at regular intervals established upon this line has on the whole worked well, and does not appear to call for further modification.

All the vessels of the Company's fleet have been maintained in their usual state of high efficiency. The minor casualties sustained during 1887 are in about the usual proportion; but the Company is fortunate in having had no loss of a steamer, nor any disaster that called for more than easily managed repairs. The Directors have now increased the reserve of Underwriting Account to £30,000, and with the gradual increase of the fleet it will be their aim to maintain this resource upon a perfectly safe basis.

It having been found that the number of steamers at the disposal of the General Managers was hardly adequate to enable them to take their full share in the coasting business, the Board, under their advice, contracted for the new steamer, *Choy Sang*, built by Messrs. Hall, Russell & Co., of Aberdeen. This vessel, after a satisfactory trial trip, in which she quite came up to the expectation of her builders and of the Board, was despatched from London to China with a full cargo on the 20th April. She is expected to constitute a valuable addition to the fleet.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. J. McGregor and T. Reid retire from the Board, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co., likewise retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

J. MACANDREW,  
Chairman.

London, 19th May, 1888.

#### BALANCE SHEET at 31st December, 1887.

| Liabilities.                                                                                                                       |               |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| To Share Capital:—Authorized, £1,200,000, First issue, 60,000 shares, each £10, whereof 49,589 shares subscribed and fully paid up | £495,890 0 0  |
| „ Balance of Underwriting Account                                                                                                  | 30,000 0 0    |
| „ Sundry Creditors—In London                                                                                                       | £3,121 0 5    |
| „ Sundry Creditors—In China                                                                                                        | 3,020 11 3    |
|                                                                                                                                    | 6,141 11 8    |
| „ Balance from Revenue Account                                                                                                     | 26,716 18 9   |
|                                                                                                                                    | £558,748 10 5 |

| Assets.                                                        |               |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| By value of Seventeen steamships, Hulks, Ferry-boats, &c. .... | £432,321 3 8  |
| Less amount written off for depreciation                       | 25,363 0 0    |
|                                                                | 406,958 3 8   |
| „ Payment on a/c of New Steamer, <i>Choy Sang</i> .....        | 6,130 11 00   |
|                                                                | £413,088 15 6 |

|                                                                 |               |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| „ Purchase of Business—Balance .....                            | 40,000 0 0    |
| „ Coals in Godowns and on board ships .....                     | 3,519 18 3    |
| „ Stocks of Provisions on board Ships, and Stores on hand ..... | 2,993 9 7     |
| „ Office Furniture .....                                        | 6,513 7 10    |
| „ Sundry Debtors, for Freight and Debit Balances—               | 217 5 10      |
| In London ...                                                   | 4,242 0 10    |
| In China .....                                                  | 91,591 13 5   |
| „ Cash—In London .....                                          | 1,099 8 6     |
| „ Cash—In China .....                                           | 1,995 18 6    |
|                                                                 | 3,095 7 0     |
|                                                                 | £558,748 10 5 |

## REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

|                                                                    |              |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| To General Charges, Telegrams, Directors' and Auditors' Fees ..... | £5,238 9 8   |
| „ Exchange Account .....                                           | 3,643 13 2   |
| „ Depreciation:—                                                   |              |
| On Steamships, &c. £25,363 0 0                                     |              |
| On Office Furniture 12 10 0                                        |              |
| „ Balance—Profit .....                                             | 25,375 10 0  |
|                                                                    | £60,974 11 7 |

Cr.

|                                                                                                                   |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| By Balance brought forward from 1886                                                                              |              |
| a/c .....                                                                                                         | £26,210 19 7 |
| Less Dividend paid...                                                                                             | 24,794 10 0  |
|                                                                                                                   | £1,416 9 7   |
| „ Net earnings of steamers for the year, after crediting Return Commission conceded by the General Managers ..... | 48,903 12 9  |
| „ Interest Account .....                                                                                          | 939 12 9     |
| „ Amount transferred from Underwriting Account .....                                                              | 8,834 19 7   |
| „ Profit on Coal Account .....                                                                                    | 874 6 11     |
| „ Transfer Fees .....                                                                                             | 5 10 0       |
|                                                                                                                   | £60,974 11 7 |

## SHANGHAI LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.

## COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL REPORT, 1887-88.

The Committee have the gratification of being able to place before Members a very favourable report on the financial and general position of the Society, together with a record of its proceedings during the past year.

As against the sum of \$1,282.74, standing to the credit of the Society in its last balance sheet, there now appears in its favour no less a sum than \$2,035.46 (inclusive of \$200, estimated value of property, as furniture, safe, etc.) And it must be borne in mind that the Society has no outstanding liabilities whatever.

If rapid and continual increase of the numbers be any criterion of popularity or success, the Shanghai Literary and Debating Society may not only “reasonably claim to have become” \* but may insist on its recognition as one of Shanghai's worthiest institutions.

The number of resignations during the year from the usual causes has not exceeded the calculations of the Committee in that respect; while, on the other hand, the large inflow of new members has proved to be beyond the most sanguine expectations.

If may not be uninteresting here to place on record a comparison of the numerical and financial positions of the Society since its foundation:—

|                            |                                 |            |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------|
| In June 1882 there were 49 |                                 | \$298.75   |
| „ 1883 „ 70                | members and a credit balance of | \$512.50   |
| „ 1884 „ 68                |                                 | \$493.42   |
| „ 1885 „ 75                |                                 | \$515.07   |
| „ 1886 „ 83                |                                 | \$554.28   |
| „ 1887 „ 184               |                                 | \$1,282.74 |
| „ 1888 „ 300               |                                 | \$2,035.46 |

\* Vide Committee's Report 1886-7.

Since the last Report the Society's Meetings have been 12 in number:—

1887.  
15th June.—Smoking Concert, in the Lyceum Theatre, to close the Spring Session.

20th October.—Dramatic and Musical Entertainment, in the Theatre of the Club Concordia, opening the Winter Session.

16th November.—Debate, in the Masonic Hall,—“That the use of Tobacco should be discontinued as being physically, mentally, and morally injurious.”—Affirmative: Mr. J. Fryer. Negative: General J. D. Kennedy.

23rd November.—Symposium, in the Library of the China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Subject,—“What would be the probable result as regards the Chinese government of their own people were Foreigners now to voluntarily withdraw from China?” Papers read from Signor de Luca, Ven. Archdeacon Moule, B.D., Rev. H. C. Hodges, M.A., Rev. Y. K. Yen, M.A., Mr. H. J. Limby, Mr. H. T. Winkill, and Mr. S. Moutrie.

7th December.—Debate (closed), in the Asiatic Society's Library,—“That Cremation, properly controlled and regulated, would be preferable in every way to the present mode of Foreign Sepulture in Shanghai.”—Affirmative: Mr. H. T. Wade. Negative: Mr. R. M. Campbell.

19th December.—Smoking Concert, in the Lyceum Theatre.

1888.  
16th March.—Shakespearean Evening, in the Temperance Hall.

20th April.—Debate (closed), in the Asiatic Society's Library,—“That the abolition of the present Chit and Credit System would be advantageous to the Foreign Community of Shanghai generally.”—Affirmative: Mr. G. J. Morrison. Negative: Mr. W. Buchanan.

4th May.—Debate, in the Temperance Hall,—“That the Sermon as an essential feature in Christian forms of Public Worship might often, with advantage, be dispensed with.”—Affirmative: Mr. T. W. Kingsmill. Negative: Ven. Archdeacon Moule, B.D.

30th May.—Lecture (in the Temperance Hall) on “The sufficiency of Pagan Morality as enforced by the Greek and Latin Classical Authors,” by R. A. Jamieson, M.A., M.D.; followed by a Discussion.

8th June.—Lecture (in the Temperance Hall) on “Tennyson,” by Ven. Archdeacon Moule, B.D.; with incidental Songs and Recitations by Members.

6th July.—Annual General Meeting, in the Asiatic Society's Library; followed by a Debate (closed),—“That Mercantile Institutions established by Local Capital should be locally supported in preference to Institutions not locally promoted.”—Affirmative: Mr. W. Buchanan. Negative: Mr. R. M. Campbell.

Thus, of the Meetings mentioned above, 5 have been devoted to Debates, 3 of which have been open to Members only; 2 to Lectures; 2 to Smoking Concerts (and it is proposed to close the Session with another Smoking Concert, to be given in the Lyceum Theatre on or about the 13th inst.); 1 to a Symposium; and 1 to Readings, etc., from Shakespeare.

The “Shakespearean Evening” (16th March) proved to be so successful, and went so far towards realising the Society's aims in that direction, that the Committee venture to hope that during the coming season attention may be again turned to Shakespeare and to the interpretation of other great authors in a similar manner.

With reference to the amount of subscriptions and entrance-fees still uncollected, the Committee desire to call the attention of Members to Rule XV., which reads as follows:—

“Annual subscriptions shall be due on the 1st of January in each year. Any Member failing to pay his annual subscription within a month from that date will be liable, at the discretion of the Committee, to have his name struck off the roll of Members, and shall thereafter cease to have an interest in the funds or property of the Society. Non-payment of entrance-fee within one month after written application by the Treasurer for payment shall of itself be held to constitute withdrawal from the roll of the Society.”

On resigning office the Committee take occasion to tender their warmest thanks to those who have so ungrudgingly given their time and work towards furthering the interests of the Society; but they cannot

conceal their regret that, with so large a membership, so few fresh speakers should be found willing to come forward to take part in the Debates.

The Committee trust, however, that there will be no occasion to further refer to this apathy, and they bespeak for their successors an increase of that sympathy, co-operation and loyalty which they are pleased now to acknowledge as having been extended to themselves.

H. T. WADE,  
Hon. Secretary.

Shanghai, 6th July, 1888.

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

From 1st June 1887 to 30th June 1888.

Income.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 1887-88.                             |            |
| To Balance as per last Account Tls.  |            |
| 682.20 @ Ex. 73 .....                | \$934.52   |
| „ Entrance Fees .....                | 560.00     |
| „ Subscriptions .....                | 1,600.00   |
| „ Interest Tls. 11.99 @ Ex. 73 ..... | 16.56      |
|                                      | \$3,111.08 |

Assets.

|                                                                                         |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 1888.                                                                                   |          |
| To Balance with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Tls. 398.90 @ Ex. 73 ..... | \$546.42 |
| „ Do. do. Dollar Account .....                                                          | 800.00   |
| „ Cash in hands of Honorary Treasurer .....                                             | 164.04   |

|                                        |            |
|----------------------------------------|------------|
|                                        | \$1,510.46 |
| Furniture Account .....                | \$220.12   |
| Less—Depreciation .....                | 20.12      |
|                                        | 200.00     |
| Accounts in course of collection ..... | 325.90     |

Total Assets...\$2,035.46

## Expenditure.

|                                                                                                         |            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1887-88.                                                                                                |            |
| By Amount paid late Honorary Treasurer .....                                                            | \$21.78    |
| „ Stationery, Printing, etc. ....                                                                       | 315.60     |
| „ Advertisements, Expresses, etc. ....                                                                  | 133.69     |
| „ Rent, Gas, Heating, Attendance, etc.: Masonic Hall, Temperance Hall, Lyceum Theatre .....             | 141.00     |
| „ Pianoforte Hire .....                                                                                 | 181.90     |
| „ Sundries account .....                                                                                | 82.00      |
| „ Refreshments at Smoking Concerts and Entertainment at Club Concordia .....                            | 484.82     |
| „ Shroffage .....                                                                                       | 21.75      |
| „ Loss by Exchange .....                                                                                | 0.32       |
| „ Furniture Account .....                                                                               | 217.76     |
| „ Balance with the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, as per Pass Book Tls. 398.90 @ Ex. 73 ..... | 546.42     |
| „ Balance of Dollar Account .....                                                                       | 800.00     |
| „ Cash in hands of Honorary Treasurer .....                                                             | 164.04     |
|                                                                                                         | \$3,111.08 |

E. &amp; O. E.

THOMAS BROWN,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Shanghai, 30th June 1888.

Audited with Vouchers and found correct,  
J. D. THORBURN.  
J. I. MILLER.

## Amusements.

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT THE ST. XAVIER SCHOOL.

No fear need be felt that the musical and dramatic talent possessed by the rising generation in Shanghai will languish for want of cultivation. We have already had two charming performances by the girls at St. Joseph's School, and an excellent extravaganza by the pupils of the Masonic School, and on Saturday a very large audience attended, on the courteous invitation of Père Moisan, S.J., the distribution of prizes, which was preceded by a dramatic and musical performance, to the fortunate boys at the St. Xavier School, Hongkew. The Society of Jesus, which has charge of the school, contains in its ranks proficient in all the liberal arts and sciences, and

from the building of a Cathedral that is to stand for centuries, to the erection and adornment of a temporary theatre, it is sure not to be found wanting. A very pretty theatre, accordingly, had been built in the covered playground attached to the magnificent school in Hongkew, on a table before the proscenium and in front of the visitors being the prizes and laurel wreaths which the good little boys and big boys were to carry off triumphantly when the plays were over. In the centre of the front row of seats was the venerable Bishop Garnier, Vicar Apostolic of Kiangnan, bearing lightly his twenty years of hard labour in China, on one side of him being the Minister for Italy and on the other the Consul-General of the United States, nearly all the other Consuls-General and Consuls in Shanghai supporting their colleagues. The pretty conceit had been adopted of treating the performance as a rehearsal, and if this caused the audience a little confusion as to which was to-day and which was to-morrow, it effectually dissipated the stiffness and formality that might have been felt if the boys had realised that they were carrying out a solemn performance. The programme was a varied one. It began with an excellently played overture by the band on the stage, the most amusing part of it being the excessive disproportion in size between the big drum and its player. This was followed by a very amusing comic duo *Les dindons perdus*, capably sung by Henrique de Figueiredo and Victor Bono, though it would have been more appropriate, so well did the little actors counterfeit despair at the loss of their turkeys, to call it a tragic duo. The little drummer, Victor de Figueiredo, the size of whose tiny hands was justly called attention to by his introducer, then played, with one of the Fathers, Weber's *Rondo* for pianoforte, and was justly applauded and encored, the really comic duo, *Les dindons retrouvés* following, in which the same two boys as before sang of the happy recovery of their turkeys, with every demonstration of delight. The tragi-comic scene which came next, *You'll catch it*, was very funny. Frank Harris was an admirable old French gamekeeper in English, with a capital song, and the three tiny little urchins who had been caught poaching, Arthur Eveleigh, James Cook, and José Gutierrez, wept and moaned and begged and implored, and jumped with fright at the most realistic barking of the gamekeeper's dog behind the scenes, with a naturalness that was almost touching. Next came a marvellous tribe of Zulus, some all black, some with black bodies and white faces, in war paint and spears and knives, who sang a most truculent chorus by Père Gondard, S.J.; and this was followed by an extremely pretty comedieta in verse in one act by Père Bailly, S.J., *Le trait d'Union*. It is not easy to write a comedieta, from which the female element and the passion it inspires shall be entirely eliminated, and yet make it interesting, but Père Bailly has succeeded perfectly. Three old friends, *Le Marquis* (Philippe Tavares), *Le Comte* (Luigi de Luca), and *Le Chevalier* (Victor Bono) have been living together for twenty years at the château of the Marquis. The Count and the Chevalier quarrel over a game of cards at night and both determine to leave the next morning. A little orphan boy, *Paul d'Armançe* (Joseph Tavares), comes in with a letter to the Marquis, which his father has given him on his deathbed. The father turns out to have been an old comrade of the three friends, and they make up their quarrel, and determine to adopt the boy between them, on the suggestion of the old servant of the Marquis, *La Verdure* (Francisco Gutierrez). Luigi de Luca, who is a born actor, carried off the honours of the little play, though all the parts were well rendered, the ingenuous simplicity of the little orphan being most touchingly given by the little Tavares. The scenery

and dresses were capital, and the care and attention that the fathers must have given to the training of their pupils was unmistakably shewn. Nor less remarkable was the love that evidently exists between masters and scholars at the St. Xavier School, which was shewn over and over again at the distribution of prizes, which followed the performance. Our space will not allow us to reprint in full the list of winners, which occupies seventeen octavo pages in the pamphlet which was distributed among the visitors. The prizes themselves, valuable books and wreaths, were distributed to boy after boy by the Bishop and the visitors, some of the boys accumulating, as they came up time after time, a heap of handsome volumes which they could hardly carry. The band played again in the playground when the function was over, and the visitors gradually dispersed, thanking the Fathers heartily, and recognised how valuable is the work they are doing so faithfully and so cheerfully.

### SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

Saturday was again a capital day for yachting, with a good, steady, whole-sail south-east breeze and no sun. It was a handicap race for a prize of \$20, and the course was from the usual starting line, down river, round a stakeboat moored off the French godowns at Woon-sung, and back to the starting line: the ship channel only to be used, both going and coming. The *Undine* being in dock, having a lead keel put on her, and a new mast, the *Fairy*—for the first time this season—hoisted her racing flag, so that five yachts started, the majestic *Clutha* having to allow the *Thistle* and *Fairy* 25, the *Ariadne* 30, and the *Wild Dash*—once well known as the *Phantom*, and the oldest yacht still on the racing list—45 minutes. They crossed the line, with a strong ebb tide under them, as under:—

|                        |     |      |      |
|------------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Thistle</i> .....   | 1h. | 30m. | 38s. |
| <i>Clutha</i> .....    | 1h. | 31m. | 20s. |
| <i>Ariadne</i> .....   | 1h. | 32m. | 53s. |
| <i>Fairy</i> .....     | 1h. | 33m. | 23s. |
| <i>Wild Dash</i> ..... | 1h. | 33m. | 29s. |

The *Thistle* made off at a great pace down the middle of the river in the strength of the tide, the *Clutha*, with her jackyarder set, all the other yachts being under all plain sail, hugging the Pootung shore, followed as nearly as they could manage it by the three other China-rigged boats. At the bottom of the lower reach the *Clutha* passed the *Thistle*, and the *Fairy* caught and passed the *Ariadne*, but beyond these changes, the race was a very simple affair, the *Clutha* getting away from the fleet at one end, and the *Wild Dash* at the other. In going down the ship channel, the *Fairy* had some trouble with her big jib, and the *Ariadne* caught her up just off the Bar marks. The stake-boat was rounded at the following times:—

|                        |     |      |      |
|------------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Clutha</i> .....    | 3h. | 01m. | 30s. |
| <i>Thistle</i> .....   | 3h. | 07m. | 15s. |
| <i>Fairy</i> .....     | 3h. | 14m. | 00s. |
| <i>Ariadne</i> .....   | 3h. | 14m. | 40s. |
| <i>Wild Dash</i> ..... | 3h. | 18m. | 50s. |

On rounding the stake-boat, the *Ariadne* was again unfortunate with her big jib, the tack of which carried away, and this delayed her considerably, but on the way back over the flood which had now made, there was no change in the order of the boats. As will be seen, the course was done in capital time, the finishing times, as taken on the *Yuenfah*, being:—

|                        |     |      |      |
|------------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Clutha</i> .....    | 4h. | 45m. | 55s. |
| <i>Thistle</i> .....   | 4h. | 57m. | 20s. |
| <i>Fairy</i> .....     | 5h. | 06m. | 56s. |
| <i>Ariadne</i> .....   | 5h. | 10m. | 00s. |
| <i>Wild Dash</i> ..... | 5h. | 20m. | 00s. |

The elapsed times and corrected times being as under:—

|                        | Elapsed time. | Corrected time. |
|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| <i>Wild Dash</i> ..... | 3h. 46m. 31s. | 3h. 01m. 31s.   |
| <i>Thistle</i> .....   | 3h. 26m. 42s. | 3h. 01m. 42s.   |
| <i>Ariadne</i> .....   | 3h. 37m. 07s. | 3h. 07m. 07s.   |
| <i>Fairy</i> .....     | 3h. 33m. 33s. | 3h. 08m. 33s.   |
| <i>Clutha</i> .....    | 3h. 14m. 35s. | 3h. 14m. 35s.   |

So that the *Wild Dash*, with her handicap allowance, won the race by 11 seconds from the *Thistle*.

Three yachts came out to compete for a prize of \$12 in the Small Boats race, the course being down river, round a stakeboat moored off Battery Creek and back. They crossed the starting line as under:—

|                       |     |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Mascotte</i> ..... | 1h. | 51m. | 55s. |
| <i>Louise</i> .....   | 1h. | 51m. | 56s. |
| <i>Rosetta</i> .....  | 1h. | 52m. | 26s. |

All three boats kept the Pootung shore round the Point, and when close to the New Dock, the *Rosetta* passed the *Mascotte* and took the lead, the order now gained being maintained for the rest of the voyage. The finishing times were:—

|                       |     |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Rosetta</i> .....  | 3h. | 54m. | 50s. |
| <i>Mascotte</i> ..... | 3h. | 57m. | 30s. |
| <i>Louise</i> .....   | 4h. | 12m. | 30s. |

The elapsed times (it being a scratch race) being as under:—

|                       |     |      |      |
|-----------------------|-----|------|------|
| <i>Rosetta</i> .....  | 2h. | 02m. | 24s. |
| <i>Mascotte</i> ..... | 2h. | 05m. | 33s. |
| <i>Louise</i> .....   | 2h. | 20m. | 34s. |

So that the *Rosetta*, sailing on even terms, wins by 3min. 11secs. from the *Mascotte*.

The instructions in these races were that the stakeboats should be left on the starboard hand, instead of being luffed round as usual, and the consequence was that the larger yachts had to gybe round their mark.

### THE RECREATION CLUB CRICKET MATCH.

The first match that the members of the New Recreation Club have played came off on Saturday afternoon between Mr. Crawford's and Mr. Hart Buck's teams. Considering the slight amount of practice most of the players have had lately, some very good form was shown. Mr. Crawford's team won by seven runs. The bowling throughout was good, Mr. Campbell in one case having bowled five players with nine balls.

The following are the scores:—

| MR. CRAWFORD'S SIDE.       |    | Second Innings.            |    |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| First Innings.             |    | Second Innings.            |    |
| A. C. Ramsay, c. Nazer,    | 0  | b. Campbell.....           | 0  |
| b. Campbell.....           | 0  | b. Campbell.....           | 1  |
| E. Wheen, c. Campbell..... | 1  | c. and b. Campbell.....    | 0  |
| S. Wallace, c. Campbell,   | 5  | c. Tatty, b. Tuok.....     | 12 |
| b. Nazer.....              | 5  | b. Campbell.....           | 8  |
| H. H. Read, b. Nazer.....  | 17 | b. Campbell.....           | 8  |
| W. Cope, c. Nazer, b.      | 4  | c. Nazer, b. Campbell..... | 0  |
| Campbell.....              | 4  | c. Nazer, b. Campbell..... | 2  |
| H. W. Gave, c. Nazer, b.   | 21 | c. and b. Campbell.....    | 2  |
| Campbell.....              | 21 | c. Buck, b. Campbell.....  | 4  |
| D. W. Crawford, b. Nazer   | 5  | c. Kirby, b. Tuok.....     | 0  |
| J. P. Cottam, c. Rowland   | 5  | b. Tuok.....               | 0  |
| b. Tuok.....               | 5  | b. Tuok.....               | 0  |
| J. W. Bennett, c. Nazer,   | 0  | not out.....               | 6  |
| b. Tuok.....               | 0  | b. Campbell.....           | 0  |
| F. H. Farwell, c. Row-     | 1  | b. Campbell, b. Campbell   | 2  |
| land, b. Tuok.....         | 1  | b. Nazer.....              | 0  |
| J. O. E. Judah, b. Nazer   | 0  | b. Campbell.....           | 0  |
| J. Gurney, b. Nazer.....   | 0  | at Coulthard, b. Campbell  | 2  |
| J. J. Judah, b. Tuok.....  | 0  | at Coulthard, b. Campbell  | 0  |
| J. Smith, b. Tuok.....     | 0  | at Coulthard, b. Campbell  | 0  |
| G. Peace absent.....       | 0  | b. Campbell.....           | 4  |
| Extras.....                | 3  | Extras.....                | 5  |
|                            | 62 |                            | 46 |

| MR. BUCK'S SIDE.             |    | Second Innings.             |    |
|------------------------------|----|-----------------------------|----|
| First Innings.               |    | Second Innings.             |    |
| S. Bowues, run out.....      | 0  | c. and b. Crawford.....     | 0  |
| W. Campbell, c. Gurney       | 0  | b. Wallace.....             | 1  |
| b. Wallace.....              | 0  | b. Wallace.....             | 1  |
| C. McCarthy, b. H. H.        | 0  | Run out.....                | 1  |
| E. Tuok, c. Gave, b. Wal-    | 4  | b. Read.....                | 0  |
| lace.....                    | 4  | b. Wallace.....             | 0  |
| J. S. Nazer, b. Wallace..... | 7  | b. Wallace.....             | 0  |
| W. M. Harvie, b. Read.....   | 7  | c. Read, b. Crawford.....   | 3  |
| E. H. Latty, c. Crawford,    | 2  | b. Read.....                | 2  |
| b. Read.....                 | 2  | c. Gurney, b. Crawford..... | 13 |
| A. E. Skeels, b. Read.....   | 3  | c. Gurney, b. Crawford..... | 13 |
| A. H. Jacques, c. J. J.      | 0  | b. Read.....                | 4  |
| Judah, b. Peace.....         | 0  | not out.....                | 2  |
| H. Kirby, b. Re-d.....       | 2  | b. Read.....                | 2  |
| H. Buck, c. & b. Wallace     | 13 | b. Read.....                | 2  |
| E. J. O. Rowland not out     | 22 | leg b. w., b. Read.....     | 0  |
| J. Coulthard, b. Wallace     | 3  | b. Read.....                | 0  |
| Phillips, b. Read.....       | 1  | c. Crawford, b. Read.....   | 0  |
| E. Clifton absent.....       | 0  | c. Read, b. Crawford.....   | 4  |
| Extras.....                  | 3  | Extras.....                 | 1  |
|                              | 63 |                             | 83 |



## CRICKET.

## INVINCIBLES v. IRRECONCILABLES.

This pleasantly named match was played on Saturday before a fair attendance of spectators. The Invincibles went in first and were captained by Mr. J. Sullivan, who besides captaining the cricketing conspirators was "Number One" in the scoring also with his contribution of 19. The only other double for his side was made by Mr. Valentine, 17, the Invincibles altogether belying their name and going out for 67. The Irreconcilables proved much stronger in batting as well as bowling. Abbott who had distinguished himself in the latter department, by getting 6 Invincible wickets, made the fine score of 41 before he was bowled by Adams. The other top scores were Tomlin's 28, Walker's 20 and Reynell's 12. It was only after a very good display of cricket that the Irreconcilables were all dismissed for 135. Adams for the the Invincibles bowled best, getting 4 wickets. The following are the scores:—

## INVINCIBLES.

|                                          |    |
|------------------------------------------|----|
| M. Cornish, b. Abbott                    | 0  |
| J. Valentine, c. Andrew, b. Patch        | 17 |
| H. Adams, run out                        | 2  |
| J. Machado, c. sub. b. Patch             | 5  |
| W. Newton, leg before wkt. b. Abbott     | 1  |
| R. G. Gibb, b. Abbott                    | 4  |
| J. A. Sullivan (Capt.), c. and b. Abbott | 19 |
| H. Wainwright, b. Abbott                 | 7  |
| W. C. Ward, c. McAndrew, b. Walker       | 6  |
| E. W. Noel, run out                      | 7  |
| E. Lalaca, b. Abbott                     | 0  |
|                                          | 67 |

## Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

|   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 |
| 0 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 25 | 32 | 52 | 57 | 67 | 67 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

|          | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | No.    |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
|          | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | Balls. |
| Abbott   | 66     | 27    | 5     | 6        | 0      | 0      |
| Patch    | 40     | 24    | 0     | 2        | 0      | 0      |
| Garrioch | 20     | 13    | 0     | 0        | 0      | 0      |
| Walker   | 5      | 3     | 0     | 1        | 0      | 6      |

## IRRECONCILABLES.

|                                               |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----|
| H. R. Hearn, b. Cornish                       | 8   |
| E. Tomlin, b. Machado                         | 28  |
| S. Reynell, c. b. Cornish                     | 12  |
| S. Walker, c. Cornish, b. Machado             | 20  |
| F. G. Abbott, b. Adams                        | 41  |
| W. McAndrew, b. Adams                         | 6   |
| E. B. Aubert, (Capt.), c. Valentine, b. Adams | 0   |
| A. B. Garrioch, c. Machado, b. Adams          | 0   |
| H. G. Patch run out                           | 9   |
| C. Cornish, b. Wainwright                     | 1   |
| R. J. Harris not out                          | 2   |
| Bye 6, no ball 1,                             | 7   |
|                                               | 135 |

## Runs at the fall of each wicket:—

|    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
| 26 | 46 | 55 | 92 | 92 | 92 | 121 | 123 | 132 | 135 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

|            | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | No.    |
|------------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
|            | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | Balls. |
| Cornish    | 50     | 34    | 2     | 2        | 0      | 0      |
| Newton     | 30     | 23    | 1     | 0        | 0      | 1      |
| Machado    | 45     | 38    | 0     | 2        | 0      | 1      |
| Adams      | 47     | 16    | 1     | 4        | 0      | 0      |
| Lalaca     | 10     | 7     | 0     | 0        | 0      | 0      |
| Wainwright | 10     | 10    | 0     | 1        | 0      | 0      |

## INVINCIBLES, SECOND INNINGS.

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| C. Lalaca, b. Abbott             | 8  |
| E. W. Noel, c. Aubert, b. Abbott | 0  |
| W. C. Ward, run out              | 1  |
| W. Newton, c. Cornish, b. Abbott | 21 |
| H. Adams, not out                | 30 |
| J. M. Machado, not out           | 6  |
| Extras                           | 7  |
| Rest to Bat                      | 71 |

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

|          | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | No.    |
|----------|--------|-------|-------|----------|--------|--------|
|          | Balls. | Runs. | over. | Wickets. | Wides. | Balls. |
| Abbott   | 50     | 29    | 3     | 3        | 0      | 0      |
| Harris   | 35     | 11    | 3     | 0        | 1      | 3      |
| McAndrew | 6      | 5     | 0     | 0        | 2      | 0      |
| Garrioch | 10     | 4     | 0     | 0        | 0      | 0      |
| Patch    | 20     | 15    | 0     | 0        | 1      | 0      |

## Correspondence.

## OPIUM SMOKING.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Your Peking correspondent, in his letter of 15th June, criticises with much severity the remarks made by myself and by my Reviewer in the *Chinese Times* upon the consequences of opium smoking in

China. I trust you will be able to afford me space to reply to his criticism that "there is not a particle of truth in the statement that opium growing and opium smoking thrive in China long before the Portuguese first brought the drug from India."

To this I reply that being anxious myself to know the whole truth about the matter, I wish your correspondent would descend from generalities and give me and your other readers the benefit of his superior knowledge and recount how the Chinese actually became opium smokers. Until he does so, I shall continue to doubt that the habit was forced upon the Chinese, either by the Portuguese or by the British, or that one nation can teach another a vice which it does not itself practise.

Your correspondent enters into a long dissertation upon the undoubted evils of the opium-pipe and remarks:—"Is it not strange that the two gentlemen of 25 and 29 years' intimate contact with all classes of the Chinese people have never met with a single case of a man injured by opium smoking? . . . It is the old question of eyes and no eyes."

Your correspondent here comments upon myself as well as upon the Reviewer in the *Chinese Times*. He should therefore be deemed to have read my original statement which is:—"How many opium-smokers in easy circumstances does one meet with seriously injured by the drug? I have never met one myself during a twenty years' stay in the country. . . . But when he succumbs to the opium-pipe . . . such men are said to possess the "Yin" or passionate craving for the drug, a vice analogous to dipsomania with ourselves. In the absence of the "Yin" all Chinamen will tell you that opium smoking is a harmless though foolish pastime."

Now here I have advanced two important qualifications (perhaps not as distinctly as I could wish) viz.—"easy circumstances" and "absence of the Yin" which ought not to have been overlooked.

Admit these and your correspondent's remarks upon the "baneful results of the evil habit" will apply with equal force to the employment of alcoholic stimulants among Europeans.—In short, my own comments upon smoking and those of the Reviewer in the *Chinese Times* go mainly to place Alcohol and Opium on the same footing politically: and inferentially, to condemn an agitation which would stop our governments from deriving revenue from opium while admitting that from spirituous drinks. The question which of the two drugs (opium and alcohol) is the more beneficial when rightly used and the more pernicious when abused is a highly interesting one, and one which we should all like to see dispassionately and scientifically discussed. The Reviewer in the *Chinese Times* and myself can simply state what we have ourselves noticed, viz.—out of a limited number of well-to-do Europeans in China, numerous friends cut off in the prime of life or disgraced by drink: and, out of a large Chinese acquaintance of a similar class, few or none killed by the opium pipe. Yet the large majority of Europeans are temperate drinkers, and in the same way we see Chinamen using opium in moderation, without in either case seeing reason for blame because others have not the self-control to avoid excess.

Whether in view of the excess in both, practised mainly by the poorer classes, we should do right to practise total abstinence, so as not to lead our weaker brethren to offend—and to enforce the same by law,—is another question. A preliminary condition to the reply is, in either case, an accurate comparative statement of the facts, to which doubtless no one is in a better position than your talented correspondent to contribute.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

The Author of

"THROUGH THE YANGTSE GORGES."

Ichang, 24th June, 1888.

## A CHINESE EXAMINATION PAPER.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—At the recent examination for the Sin Ts'ai degree held in Han-yang-fu, the district containing the mart of Hankow, three candidates presented themselves in mathematics. Two of these gained their degree. The questions may be of interest. After the usual classical essays there follow:

1.—In a right-angled triangle the hypotenuse is greater than the base by 16 feet, and than the perpendicular by 2. Find the sides.

2.—In a right-angled triangle the sum of the hypotenuse and base is 98 feet; the sum of hypotenuse and perpendicular is 100. Find the sides.

3.—The solid content of a regular parallelepipedon is 3,724 cubic feet. Its length and breadth are equal, its height 5 feet more. Find its dimensions.

4.—The solid content of a regular parallelepipedon is 2,448 cubic feet. Its height and breadth are equal; its length and breadth together—29 feet. Find its dimensions.

5.—In a field the shape of a right-angled triangle, the area is 30 square paces; the difference between hypotenuse and base=8 paces. Find its sides.

6.—In a field the shape of a right-angled triangle, the area is 210 square paces; the sum of hypotenuse and base=49 paces. Find sides.

The answers of the most successful candidate now lie before me; the problems are all solved correctly by purely native methods, with fearful and wonderful hieroglyphic signs, apparently by rule of thumb. Evidently examiner and examinee have stuck to a certain book which is ingenuously given as the source of the authority. Still this evidence of growth is gratifying. Apart from their monotony of type these questions might very well figure in the examinations of the Pass B. A. at Cambridge or Oxford; no very high standard, it is true; but a fairly correspondent one. The successful candidate has had no foreign training; in his published essay he receives, in Chinese fashion, the imprimatur of a Chinaman whose mathematical knowledge up to the differential calculus and the calculation of eclipses I have tested and much respect, who also has had no foreign teacher. Three years ago one man gained his second decree (Chu Jen) for mathematics in this city, and according to Imperial decree, out of the sixty-six similar degrees to be competed for by the fifteen thousand candidates of the province next September, three are to be given for mathematics.

I may say that I have heard of quite a number of Sin Ts'ai who intend coming up a month earlier than the examination in order during that time to gain sufficient mathematical knowledge to pass. At present they don't know how to add.

I am, &amp;c.,

W. T. A. BARBER.

High School,  
Wuchang, 27th June, 1888.

## TRANSFER FEES AT THE CONSULATES.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—A friend of mine had a property, situated on the so-called French Concession, transferred to him recently at the French Consulate. The price of the property was Tls. 100,000. The fee charged by the French Consulate for the transfer was Francs 3,000, equal to \$750. If the property had been situated in the so-called English Settlement, and had been transferred at the British Consulate, the charge would have been \$5. Can you or any of your readers tell me whether the charge at the French Consulate is legal? And why it is so exorbitant?

The transfer itself is an ordinary form written on three sides of a large sheet of letter paper.

Considering that the title deeds for property on the French side of the Yang-king-pang Creek come in reality from the Tao-tai, and that the land tax upon it is paid to the Chinese Government annually, the legal position would appear to be just the same as it is in regard to property on the English side of the Creek.

Some explanation should be given of the enormous disparity in the charges for transfers at these two Consulates. I am told that in one case at the French Consulate no less a sum than francs 7,000 was charged on one transfer.

In consequence of the excessive charge for transfer, property on the French side is rarely transferred, and persons are deterred from investing in it. Properties are left in the French Consulate book in the names of persons who have long ceased to have any interest in them; and by means of leases for 999 years, which are passed from owner to owner without any registration, transfer fees are evaded altogether.

Yours, etc.,

EQUALITY.

4th July.

## KELT AND MONGOL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Adverting to a recent letter in the *Daily News* on this subject, it is interesting to observe that Bishop Heber in his *Diary* (quoted in Hobson-Jobson, s.v. "Beel") compares the Kelts with the Beels and Puharees who preceded the Aryans in India. Philologists have left undecided the question of the comparative antiquity of the Sanskrit and Keltic languages; but it cannot be doubted that the Keltic family has ramifications amongst races spread widely apart from their nursery in the table-land of Bactriana. In connexion with the problem of the Babylonian origin of the Chinese it would be interesting if we were able to know whether the music of the Chaldean *bib* more nearly resembled that of the Highland *piob*, than it did the airs we hear, in Chinese processions, and in their temples.

No one familiar with Scotch or Irish melody can fail to perceive in the strains of the Chinese musician a marked relationship to passages in the music of the Highland piper, but of a piper in a condition of more or less ineptitude. The resemblance is unmistakable, but it is the resemblance between an undeveloped organism and some perfected outcome of evolution. The Irish "Song of the House of Bál" (Baltorian) which still survives, though no longer heard in the Baltimore (the "great house of Bál") is very different in its *verve* and passion from the vague effort of the Chinese performer; and yet there is a certain recognisable echo of the one in the other. Then, as to linguistic peculiarities. I do not know whether in Chinese there is a verb or word meaning "to have." The Corean (considered by Bp. Dalet to be a Mongol) cannot say "I have,"—neither can the Kelt in his vernacular; nor could the great Hunter Nimrod on his day. In Corean "I have a book" must be rendered "a book is mine." In old Latin a similar phrase was used as, in Plautus, *meus est* "he is mine" for "I have him" (when a victim took the bait). In the Assyrian inscriptions there is no such expression as "I have" the Accadian said such a thing "is to me" or "is with me." He could not say "I have it."

The Kelt is, to this day, in the same predicament. He has no verb "to have" neither can he say "mine" or "thine." "I have a horse" must be rendered in Irish by "a horse is to me"; "the horse is mine"—must be rendered "with me is the horse."

("With me" is the expression of ownership "to me" of mere possession).

In Hebrew we find a similar form in Oukelos;—"of the Messiah the prophesy says "And after sixty and two weeks Messiah shall be cut off, and there shall not be to him His people." That is "His people" shall be no more "His." Perhaps some sinologue would inform us whether there is in Chinese anything resembling this made of expression.

The extreme archaism of these forms cannot be doubted. Their survival in a living language is something remarkable.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

KELT.

## Miscellaneous.

### INDEPENDENCE DAY.

In spite of all the almost continuous down-pour of rain there was a crowded gathering of officials, citizens, and subjects of all nations at the U.S. Consulate-General on Wednesday, convoked by the cordial invitation of General J. P. Kennedy, the Consul-General. The Court room and the General's office were as before thrown into one long room, which was decorated with evergreens and the flags of all nations. The room rapidly filled and overflow meetings were held on the verandah, the hall and the staircase, the band in the garden down below discoursing meanwhile the operas of Sullivan, and selecting specially the well-known air:—

"For in spite of all temptations

To belong to other nations,

He remains an Englishman!"

Shortly before noon the Volunteer Artillery, to whom the Committee in charge of the celebration desire to render their special thanks, was heard clattering nearer and nearer, and soon a salute of twenty-one guns, followed by the "Star-spangled Banner" from the town-band, brought the large audience to attention. The Chairman, General Kennedy, then introduced the Right Rev. Bishop Boone, who opened the proceedings with a few prayers from the liturgy of the American Protestant Episcopal Church. This over, the General again rose and said:—

On behalf of the American residents of Shanghai, I wish to express the deep gratification we feel at seeing here so large an assembly of representatives of all nations. It is a proof of the cordial feelings that exist between our governments, and the warm personal relations that flourish between all the residents in this cosmopolitan city. Especially gratified are we by the presence of so large a number of the fairer and better portion of the community, and we only hope that you will all have as much gratification in being present, as we have joy in receiving you. Mr. J. G. Purdon will now read the Declaration of Independence.

This immortal paper was then read, in a clear and audible voice, by Mr. Purdon, himself a worthy son of the city in which it was written and first promulgated. Then the Bishop pronounced a blessing, and then refreshments were served, to the ladies in the room of meeting, and to the gentlemen in the rooms below, and the health and prosperity of the General and the Great Republic which he so well represents were drunk with heartiest goodwill from five hundred to a thousand times.

The celebration terminated by the usual display of fireworks in the evening from Pootung Point, some day fireworks having been let off in the rain during the afternoon.

### CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

#### XII.

##### SOCIAL TYPHOONS.

The world "typhoon" (Chinese *ta fung*, 'great wind') is employed to designate a species of violent storms which are expe-

rienced along the coasts of Tongking and of China, as well as on the southeastern coast of Japan. They differ from similar storms in other parts of the world, in their violence. There is a sudden depression of the barometer, which sometimes falls two or three inches in an hour. At the centre of the storm, the barometer may drop to 28 or even to 27. The destructive character of the typhoon is due to the enormous difference of atmospheric pressure between neighbouring places, and the consequent rapidity of the fluctuation. As the sea level is highest at the centre, a high wave is frequently found to accompany the typhoon, carrying ruin with it, and not infrequently stranding ships at a considerable distance from the sea. Those who have witnessed the destructive energy of one of these convulsions of the elements, can never lose the impression of the tremendous power of the forces which are so suddenly called into action. It sometimes happens, that when all the barometrical indications point to the probability of a typhoon, that some sudden and unanticipated change takes place in the direction of the forces, and the danger passes as quickly as it came. The natural history of the typhoon of the China coast, in its rise, development, destructive energy, and frequent dissipation, is analogous to a social phenomenon found among the Chinese people.

In a land filled with such a dense population as China, the details of the processes by which the population is kept in order, can never be unimportant nor uninteresting. A foreign resident of Syria accustomed to the furious collisions of the heterogeneous people in the lands governed by, the unspeakable Turk, proposed to one whose life had been passed among the Chinese, the natural and judicious inquiry, "How it is possible that the countless millions of China should be kept from killing each other?" If the Chinese were not, as often pointed out, an inherently peaceable people, no code of laws, and no machinery of government would suffice to produce the degree of order which is now witnessed. In order to understand one of the principal proceedings by which the normal peaceful order of Chinese society is first interrupted and then restored, we must consider the natural history of a Chinese quarrel in its inception, its development, its culmination and its close. Among a population of such unexampled density, where families often of great size are crowded together in narrow quarters, it is impossible that occasions for quarrels should not be all pervasive. "Wash and wipe together—love and quarrel together," says the homely old English adage. The Chinese, who have so many things in common, find it comparatively easy to live up to the doctrine of this saying. "How many are there in your family?" you inquire of your neighbour. "Between ten and twenty mouths," he replies. "And do you have everything in common?" you ask. "Yes," is the most common reply. Here then are fifteen or twenty human beings, probably representing three, if not four generations, who live from the income of the same business or farm, an income which is all put into a common stock, and the wants of all the members of the family are to be met solely from this common property. Where is the society capable of withstanding the strain to which it must be subjected under conditions such as this? The grandparents, are perhaps superannuated, and complain of the coarse food as tasteless, and require something better. Filial obedience, or oftener the outward shell of it, prevents even the whisper of an objection, but there are inward murmurs that the old people are growing "gluttonous." The brothers each contribute their time and strength to the common fund, but the sisters-in-law, they are an element of the most capital importance, and very difficult it is to harmonise them. The elder sister-in-law enjoys tyrannising somewhat over the younger, and the younger ones are

naturally jealous of the prerogatives of the elder. Each strives to make her husband feel that in this community of property, he is the one who is worsted.

The following lines are a translation of an ode, which is itself a witness to the character of the troubles here described:—

'The younger brother was shoved aside until he came to think  
His elder brother's natural heart, the colour of India ink;  
For when our neighbours hold a feast, quoth he, how comes it so  
That we should always stay at home, and you should always go?  
The silver which you value, and are gathering all the while  
In course of years will aggregate a formidable pile,  
And who's to care for who, I pray, when we at last divide?  
Why we shall suffer all the loss, and then be shoved aside!'

Without doubt, there must even in the best regulated families be many occasions for well grounded complaints, and mutual recriminations. The younger generation of children furnish a prolific source of domestic unpleasantness. Troubles of this nature are far from being uncommon, in well ordered homes in Western lands—how much more in the complex and compact life of the Chinese. It is a generalisation of antiquity that 'the weaker goes to the wall'; but where as in China, the weak are extremely weak, and the strong extremely strong, it is necessary for the preservation of society, that when the stronger has actually pushed the weaker to the wall, the former should be prevented from crushing the latter to a pulp. The means by which the Chinese seek to accomplish this end, are two-fold, the Row and the Peace-talker. The term 'Row,' is adopted, not as an adequate, but as perhaps the least inadequate equivalent for the Chinese phrase *ta ch'ao tzu* (打吵子). The inherent idea in this expression, is that of clamour, disturbance, uproar. The instinct of the Anglo-Saxon who has a grievance, is to get it redressed, and to punish, if he can, the person to whom the grievance is due. The instinct of the Oriental, and of the Chinese among the rest, is first of all to let the world at large know that he has a grievance. In Dickens' "American Notes," is a description of a journey taken more than forty years ago, across the Alleghany Mountains to the Ohio river. The unhappy passengers who should have been transferred to two canal boats, were, in the most unjustifiable manner, all crowded upon one boat. The travellers—who seem, like the Americans whom Mr. Herbert Spencer saw forty years later, to have been too indolent to claim their rights—made no other remonstrance, than the very negative one of grumbling. One tall figure, however, appeared upon the deck, striding back and forth, addressing his remarks to no one in particular but rather to the Universe at large. He cleft a path among the people on deck, and soliloquised as follows, "This may suit you, this may, but it don't suit me. This may be all very well with down-easters, and men of Boston raising, but it won't suit my figure now; and no two ways about that; and so I tell you. Now I'm from the brown forests of Mississippi, I am, and when the sun shines on me, it does shine a little. It don't glimmer where I live, the sun don't. No. I am a brown forester, I am. I ain't a Johnny Cake. There are no smooth skins where I live. We're rough men there. Rather. If down-easters and men of Boston raising like this, I am glad of it, but I'm none of that raising, nor of that breed. No. This company wants a little fixing, it does. I am the wrong sort of man for them, I am. They won't like me, they won't. This is piling of it up a little too mountainous, this is." "It is impossible," says Mr. Dickens, "for me to say what

terrific meaning was hidden in the words of this brown forester, but I know that the other passengers looked on in a sort of admiring horror, and that presently the boat was put back to the wharf." This "brown forester" although hailing from Mississippi, was in temperament an Oriental. He had discovered, as all Orientals have done ages ago, that a grievance, like any other commodity, diminishes by being shared with others. It is on this principle, that a Chinese who has been wronged, will go upon the street and roar at the top of his voice. This performance, is called bawling a grievance (*han-yuan*), or hallooing the street (*han-chick*). A small boy sent out to gather manure, leaned his fork against a building, and went inside. When he came out, his fork was gone, and he began to weep bitterly. "Have you hallooed?" he was asked, "Go and halloo." He accordingly posted himself upon the edge of the crowded fair-ground, and screamed as loudly as he was able in the intervals of his sobbing, "Who has carried off my Manure Fork!" The practice of hallooing, is very seldom dissociated from another art, which the Chinese have carried to a degree of perfection, known only among Orientals—the art of reviling. The moment that a quarrel begins, abusive words of this sort are heard, poured forth in a filthy stream, to which nothing in the English language offers any parallel, and with a virulence and pertinacity suggestive of the fish-women of Billingsgate. The merest contact is often sufficient to elicit a torrent of this invective, as a touch induces the electric spark, and it is in constant and almost universal use by all classes and both sexes, always and everywhere. It is a common complaint that women use even viler language than men, and that they continue it longer, justifying the aphorism, that what Chinese women have lost in the compression of their feet, seems to have been made up in the volubility of their tongues. Children just learning to talk, learn this abusive dialect from their parents and often employ it towards them, which is regarded as extremely amusing. The use of this language has become to the Chinese a kind of second nature. It is confined to no class of society. Literary graduates, and official of all ranks up to the very highest, when provoked, use it as freely as their coolies. It is even used by common people on the street, as a kind of bantering salutation, and as such is returned in kind.

Occidental curses are sometimes not loud, but deep, but Chinese maledictions are nothing if not loud. An English oath is a winged bullet, Chinese abuse is a ball of filth. Much of this abusive language is regarded as a sort of spell or curse. A man who has had the heads removed from his field of millet, stands at the entrance of the alley which leads to his dwelling, and pours forth volleys of abuse upon the unknown (though often not unsuspected) offender. This proceeding is regarded as having a double value, first as a means of notifying the public of his loss and of his consequent fury, thus freeing his mind; and second as a prophylactic, tending to secure him against the repetition of the offence. The culprit is (theoretically) in ambush, listening with something like awe to the frightful imprecations levelled at him. He cannot, of course, be sure that he is not detected, which is often the case. Perhaps the loser knows perfectly well who it was who stole his goods, but contents himself with a public reviling, as a formal notice that the culprit is either known or suspected, and will do well to avoid the repetition of his act. If provoked too far, the loser will, it is thus tacitly proclaimed, retaliate. This is the Chinese theory of public reviling. They frankly admit, that it not only does not stop theft, but that it has no necessary tendency to prevent its repetition, since among a large population, the thief, or other offender, is by no means certain to

know that he has been reviled. The practice of "reviling the street," is often indulged in by women, who mount the flat roof of the house, and shriek away for hours at a time, or until their voice fails. A respectable family would not allow such a performance if they could prevent it, but in China as elsewhere, an enraged woman is a being difficult to restrain. Abuse delivered in this way, on general principles, attracts little or no attention, and one sometimes comes upon a man at the head of an alley, or a woman on the roof, screeching themselves red in the face, with not a single auditor in sight. If the day is a hot one, the reviler bawls as long as he (or she) has breath, then proceeds to refresh himself by a season of fanning, and afterwards returns to the attack, with renewed fury.

If a Chinese quarrel be at all violent, it is next to impossible that it should be concluded without more or less personal vilification. English travellers in the south of Europe have noted the astonishment of the Latin races, at the invariable habit of the inhabitant of the British Isles, to strike out from the shoulder if he gets into a fight. The Chinese, like the Italians, have seldom learned to box, or if they have learned, it is not scientific boxing. The first and chief resource of Chinese when matters come to extremities, is to seize the cue of their opponent, endeavouring to pull out as much hair as possible. In nine fights out of ten, where only two parties are concerned, and where neither party can lay hold of any weapon, the "fight" resolves itself simply into a hair-pulling match. But before this has gone the length of producing anything like baldness, there are sure to be third parties intervening, who seize each of the combatants, and forcibly separate them, dragging them away, reviling as they go, each shouting back his maledictions and defiance, and apparently making the most violent efforts to free himself, in which however, he is generally very careful not to succeed. To strike the person who is holding him in check, never seems to occur to a Chinese, nor does he either express or feel that resentment which to an Anglo-Saxon under the same circumstances, would be inevitable.

If the reader desires to examine an account (evidently photographically accurate) of the truly Oriental performance which the Chinese call *ta ch'ao tzu*, or "making an uproar," let him turn to the XXXI chapter of the book of Genesis. Jacob had been working for Laban for a great length of time, and had accumulated a great many cattle, and had married Laban's two daughters. But as the relations between the uncle and the nephew were frequently "strained," Jacob thought it a shrewd piece of policy for him to steal off, at a time when Laban was away from home, taking with him his wives and his flocks. It was three days before Laban, who was busy with his sheep shearing, heard that Jacob had left, and it was another week before Laban could overtake him. When he did, he was doubly irritated by the fact that in addition to his other offences, Jacob was supposed to have stolen Laban's gods. With a truly Oriental indignation at being called a thief, Jacob challenges Laban to search his camp, promising that whoever has the gods, is to die, but the cunning Rachel took good care to sit on the images, and thus saved her husband's "face," and her own life. So Laban "found them not." By this time, Jacob was very angry, (verse 36), and "chode with Laban." The utterances of Jacob, of his wives and of Laban, were certainly not made continuously, as the form of the narrative would lead one unacquainted with Oriental ways to suppose. The words in the text, are merely the substance of the arguments on each side, spoken whenever the speaker could get a hearing. Before Jacob had got half through



the second of the seven verses (36-42) assigned to his indignant speech, Laban had burst in with the taunt of verse 43, "Everything that you have is really mine, your wives are my daughters, and these sheep my flocks, you came to me empty handed you are nobody except through me." All these remarks were offered, notwithstanding the fact, stated by Laban himself to Jacob, that he had been warned in a vision, to "speak not to Jacob either good or bad." By the time Jacob had begun to vociferate his reply to Laban, his wives Leah and Rachel (notwithstanding the late temporary disability of the latter) rushed out of their tents, with hair dishevelled and resembling a pair of ragged palm mats, screaming at the top of their voices. The substance of their objurgations is given in verses 14 to 16; "We have nothing to do with him—he has sold us—he has cheated us—he wants to take away what God has given us through our husband—he has searched us—he has disgraced us," &c., &c., &c. Such a domestic typhoon would seem to be ruinous, such a quarrel impossible of adjustment. Far from it! The parties are Orientals, and not Anglo-Saxons. After having thoroughly freed their minds on every aspect of the subject, they gradually begin to grow more cool. Either through the 'peace-talking' of the head retainers or without them, they begin to discourse reason (*shuo li*), "Come, come, (verse 44), let us be reasonable; let us compromise matters. Take your cattle and your flocks—be kind to my girls—do not marry any more of other people's girls—let us pile up a great heap of stones for a witness." With this understanding, and the inevitable meal (verse 54) which must mark the adjustment of all Oriental disputes, the curtain drops, and each party goes its way.

### COMING DOWN RIVER.

They were praying for rain day after day at Ichang. Evening after evening crackers went off from the top of the Pyramid opposite, gongs were sounded, and drums. The ponds from which the rice fields are irrigated were well nigh dry, even the big Lotus leaves flapping, as if parched for water. And the very rice fields themselves were in some cases dry. Drought threatened the land. At last on the 22nd grateful showers came down, and on the 23rd it rained nearly all day. But that would hardly be enough to revive land so thoroughly scorched. And Sunday was hot as ever again, a glorious day, brilliant sunshine with a fresh cool breeze. Never had the hill tops round looked clearer or more beautiful. Every crag stood out. Every shadow of every crag had its own well defined shadow.

The Yangtze ran red in the sunshine, the glittering wavelets flashing from violet to brown. The water-mark was extraordinarily low for the time of year, the current not so fast as usual. But it hurried us none the less faster than we rushed past Chekiang of the many pagodas, Tungssze with its picturesque water gate, Shih Show the most interesting looking place in the whole first thousand miles of the so-called Yangtze, with its old temple-crowned hills and mouldering yaméns; past the real Yangtze flowing out of the Tungting Lake, on till those intolerable hotel runners boarded us at Hankow; crunching up alongside in their big boats, never minding what damage they may do to paint, as they sail up quite close, let each a man spring on board like a wild cat, and then sheer off again.

At Hankow people, languidly fanning themselves, declared they had not had it hot at all yet, nothing worth speaking of. But they wanted rain sadly. It felt very breathless, and just in inverse proportion to one's own feeling of lassitude was the liveliness of the mosquitoes. Raindrops

however were falling, as we steamed away on the night of the 27th, and with us it rained all night, so we hoped it did at Hankow. At Kiukiang it was pouring next day. But there they have for some time past had plenty of rain. The China shops of Kiukiang were hardly as rich as one might expect, seeing how near they are to the great works of King Têh Chên. A silver shop was more interesting. It was a real pleasure to see Chinamen hammering away at silver ornaments exactly after the method advocated in Mr. Leland's (Hans Breitmann's) excellent volume in the Art at Home series, and just as so many amateurs are now making admirable brass-work at home—laying a thin sheet of metal on pitch, and working at the background with a hammer, and sharpened nail or punch, thus making the pattern, previously traced out, start into high relief. The more roughly this work is done, the handsomer is its effect, so that it seems better suited for brass sconces for candles, or doorplates, than for silver hair-ornaments. But it was pleasant to find these Chinamen in their little shops provided with a plentiful supply of sharpened nails together with the familiar punches.

At Wuhu there had been no rain, and the people were said to be still praying for it. They are very proud of their new roads at Wuhu. And remembering how last year we twice nearly turned back, so deep were the quagmires, these roads seemed something to rejoice about, neatly paved and tidily walled. Everything is new at Wuhu, where they have hardly yet got accustomed to the Commissioner's house, beautifully situated towards the top of the hill, and commanding an ever varying view of a great extent of country. And where they have now got a new Consulate, also well situated on an eminence and very amply verandahed; also still newer Customs, into which the staff are just about to move, with mottled walls, long river frontage, and a pleasantly substantial air. Besides all the novelties, these Jesuits, who hold all the best land there are in course of building the largest edifice of all, a place of refreshment for all of their Order up the river, so that they may not have to come to Shanghai from time to time.

Before going on shore in the early morning at Wuhu the steamer seemed suddenly overrun with Chinese ladies. Early coffee had to be taken, under the admiring gaze of some dozen or more elegantly attired Chinese Dames. One of them had very grand gold nail protectors on two of her fingers, but on her taking them off it turned out the nails underneath were no longer than my own. So I was not surprised where the Steward informed me the party were "A Salt Commissioner from Szechuen with his Number Two's" which last words he pronounced in a tone of ineffable contempt. Any way there were a great many of them, and a man growing additional hair for his tail, which consequently stood out round his head like a shock, strutted about with them like a cock, sometimes marching the giggling coterie into the saloon, and then again marching them out, as suited his idea for the moment.

After Chinking in place of Chinese women the saloon presented a picture of pigtailed Frenchmen—Jesuit Fathers in white Chinese clothes. As Jesuits are not allowed to go up-country till after a long preliminary training and do not become full Jesuit Fathers till often at the least eight and not uncommonly fifteen years of preparation, if they are not far more skilled missionaries than those of the various denominations of Protestants it would seem to show that in missionary work unlike war training and discipline avail nothing. They reckon some 100,000 converts in Kiangnan. In some instances they have whole villages of Christians, but although Christian, they say, it must be remembered these villages are Chinese still.

At Chinking there was still the same Phrenologist feeling men's bumps, and telling their characters and fortunes, surrounded as always by a group of listeners. Can he possibly pay occasionally a melancholy scared looking man to allow himself to be operated upon? Or is the transaction really genuine, and is that the expression a man, to whom his future is being revealed, naturally wears? A little further on a long the Bund was a Fortune Teller, seated with a ring of men around him, and there also with a man having his fortune told. At Chinking there seems to be an insatiable desire to pry into futurity. As for the European community, they were all out as usual, the men playing Cricket, the ladies Tennis. It is always the same at Chinking, but this time the men have special reason for their Cricket, they are expecting H.M.S. *Cockshufel*, and looking forward to a match. There is a pleasant little walk somewhat in the rear of Chinking, up a hill on the top of which is a grove of trees surrounding a Taoist Temple. It is a lovely little walk for admiring the sunset, and the air is fresh as you ascend the hill, escaping from the crowded Chinese filth at the foot. Who, that did not know it, would even gather that there is a Concession at Chinking? Without a fight, without fresh laws the Chinese people have very peacefully re-acquired the land, their government conceded, by simply appealing to the money greed of those to whom the original foreign Lots were assigned. There stands notwithstanding on the hillside a most imposing looking Consulate with a Consular wall cresting the hill almost big enough, certainly strong enough to enshrine a Chinese city.

How merrily the French Fathers chatted over their coffee. But at the one word, France every man waxed sorrowful. They say however they do not suffer from *mal du pays*, as do the Italians, many of whom have to go home in consequence sick with sorrowing. Not to be forgotten however is that French priest at Peking, who, just returned from a long sojourn up country, at the one word "France" broke down completely, and could not recover himself. And once more I felt a tightening at the heart thinking of that large house building at Ichang to receive Italian Sisters, simple, loving-hearted women, who for others' sins, not their own, will live and die so far away from that loved Italy for which Filicaja wished. "Ah, wert thou but more strong, or if not that less fair!"

Very cool blew the sea breeze, as we sped on towards Shanghai to find there waiting another English mail, the third we have received in less than five days. As we read how Mr. Balfour had pulverised Mr. Gladstone's fine assertions we seemed to be more than six days away from peaceful Ichang. But had it not been for own slow progress to Hankow, and a day's delay there we could have made the voyage easily in four days and a half, even calling at the various ports.

We left the peaches ripe at Ichang, last Sunday; on Saturday at Shanghai we taste the first lychees of the season. The air feels very heavy, and the rain pours down. People say, they are tired of the damp.

### SUMATRA TOBACCO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The port of Belawan has recently jumped into importance in the world of commerce as the place whence £2,000,000 sterling worth of excellent tobacco is exported every year. Within the past few months the river route to the old mart of Laboean or Labuan, i.e. "the anchorage," has been abandoned by all but very small craft, and a good second rate railway has been constructed between Belawan, Laboean, Medan, (the present seat of the Dutch Resident for Deli), Langkat, and other places in the interior. Langkat may also be reached by steamer from Penang. So far, the whole

of the east coast of Sumatra is destitute of lights, not so much as a tallow candle being provided to mark even the outer buoys. The buoys, again, two long lines of which now guide the mariner into the mazy port of Deli, are only the after-thought of the past six months, whilst a bar, exposed to ugly washes from a cross sea, exists here also to impede navigation, as at the majority of ports in the East. A new lighthouse has just come out in pieces, but owing to the extreme unhealthiness of the swampy coast, it has not yet been found possible to obtain European workmen to aid in the erection of it. The entrance to the Laboean River is walled in on both sides by a dense jungle of mangroves and tropical trees like every other sea-port in Indo-China. Belawan is on the right bank, about three miles up the river, and consists of a railway-station and three hulks, with a few rush huts built on piles in the usual Malay style, and inhabited by a dozen or so of sampan-men, chiefly, of course, the ubiquitous Chinaman, who seems able to live anywhere and to eat anything,—of which there is here nothing visible to eat at all. When the tide retires from the jungle, it leaves bare a reeking, sweltering mass of ooze and slime suggestive of water-snakes and crocodiles (which last, indeed, used to swarm until the steamers frightened them away); and so deadly is the Deli fever said to be, that every man-jack of the railway staff retires with the last train to Kampong-Besar, a place about 10 miles inland. The train travels along a narrow causeway which forms a lane through the dismal forest, and crosses the Laboean River by an iron bridge  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile long, which has cost the Railway Company about £80,000, and which requires constant tinkering to keep it from sinking in the oozy bottom. From the bridge can be seen the former entrance to the river, now "barred" up, which was used before Belawan was "invented." There is all the red tape on this strip of private railway that the nations of the European continent have been able to invent. First the baggage must be removed, at the passenger's own cost, in a blazing sun to a shed, where a miserable Malay, who cannot even speak Dutch, gesticulates, turns things about, goes to ask somebody what he must do, hunts for a piece of chalk, and, after marking the box, assists another Malay coolie to demand an extortionate fee for carrying it 200 yards. A quarter of an hour before the train starts a bell rings violently, as if something were going to happen. As there are about two first-class carriages to each first-class passenger, the guard does not insist upon your sitting in a given compartment as in France and Germany, but he glares at you just as suspiciously, and takes a vicious snip out of your ticket. About 10 minutes later the ticket is examined again. One luckless passenger, who has been waiting two hours for the train to start, discovers at the last moment that his baggage (30 or 40 lbs.) is more than it is allowed by law to carry gratis; but as there are only five more minutes before the train actually does start, the box is hustled, amid a great flush of excitement, into the luggage van, and half a dozen officials make hasty arrangements for payment to be made at the other end where there is time. After a comparing of watches, blowing of whistles, waving of hands, ringing of bells, etc., (during which a luckless Chinese coolie hastening up with a load of fresh fish, is told it is too late to enter the train), the coupling-chains jerk and we are off. The first station of any importance is Labuan, and here there is 20 minutes halt whilst the train makes various manœuvres, changes from one line to the other, &c. The "cabs" which come to meet the traveller at Laboean may be described as a square box on two wheels. After diving in head foremost across the horse's tail from a small iron step which nearly pulls the whole concern over the would-be inmate, the

traveller rolls himself round right way up, thrusts his legs straight out, leaving part of the splashboard for the Malay to sit on; gets his feet entangled in the reins, alarms the horse, and goes careering at a good pace round a nasty corner up a dusty street, over wobbly wooden bridges, through ruts and ditches, until he at last reaches the Imperial German Consulate. This is one and the same place as the Labuan Hotel, and is also the office of a mercantile firm. Labuan is practically a Chinese town of one street about a mile in length, but perhaps one-third of the population consists of Malays and Madrassees. As usual, the gambling, spirit, and opium farms are the chief features which distinguish this town from one which has not enjoyed the civilising influences of the West. About twenty miles above Labuan is the thriving and interesting town of Medan, the metropolis of the great tobacco industry. A very fine square, at least a quarter of a mile in diameter, interested by a ditch, serves at once as a drain for excessive moisture, a drill-ground, a promenade, and a people's park; but somehow or other the Chinese do not seem as happy in Dutch towns as elsewhere, and do not swagger about with that sleek though harmless bumptiousness which the easier-going British colonies develop in such a high degree. Even in the French colonies, in spite of over-legislation, the Chinaman seems happier than in Sumatra, and it must be admitted that the French, when once they have got their many-fangled rules into working order, treat the Chinese with liberality and public spirit even though they may be strict, and perhaps severe. In Deli the Dutch do nothing, everything is left to private enterprise. Around Medan, and far into the country in every direction are the tobacco estates which have prospered so much within the past ten years that an annual profit of 100 per cent has come to be looked upon as a natural state of things, and a planter expects to make his fortune, and usually does so, in five years. All foreigners are admitted on an equal footing with the Dutch. Chinese alone are debarred from the coveted distinction of being plantation owners. Amongst non-Dutchmen, Germans are in a decided majority, but most nationalities are represented. The foreigner receives his concession from the native Rajah, with the approval of the Dutch authority, and then at once commences to cut down the trees and set fire to both the timber and the thick overgrowth. No manure is required, and a few hundred Swatow coolies soon transform confusion into order. The tobacco is then planted in rows two feet apart, and the magnificent climate, which hitherto has always enjoyed a happy distribution of rain and sun, does the rest. The tobacco is gathered in in July, and is sorted out into qualities and dried. It is then hung up to dry in the huge sheds which are such a prominent feature in the Sumatra landscape, and finally thrown into heaps and carefully stirred up under the personal superintendence of the planter: it is important during this process to prevent heating or sweating, and to preserve the exact aroma and the oiliness which give this tobacco such a peculiar value. It is exported in bales, of about 1½ piculs each bale, and nearly all goes to Holland, where the Deli Company exercises a sort of monopoly. The price in Sumatra is about 2s. the pound, and the selling price in Amsterdam is seldom under 4s. Over 20,000,000 pounds were exported last year, chiefly by the blue funnel line of steamers, *via* Singapore; and consequently about 500 planters divided £2,000,000 profit between them. The largest employer of labour is the Deli Company, which owns 24 large estates, and pays 50,000 Chinese coolies. The Sumatra tobacco is utilised for one purpose only—that of making the outer skin of cigars; the taste for it is spreading in America,

whither, as also to Bremerhaven, a considerable quantity of the weed is shipped. The planters find it difficult to obtain a sufficient supply of cheap Chinese labour, and therefore, in order to avoid the "bounties" which the Chinese dealers in Penang make them pay, they have lately endeavoured to arrange for the direct shipment to Deli of coolies from Amoy and Swatow.

## MULBERRY CULTIVATION IN FORMOSA.

The following is from the *Shih Pao*, translated by the *Chinese Times*. We mentioned this proclamation of the Governor of Formosa some time since:—H.E. Liu Ming-chuan, together with Lin, Assistant Commissioner, have issued a joint proclamation exhorting the people to plant the mulberry, with the view of creating a silk industry in Formosa. Their Excellencies state that the soil of Formosa is exceedingly fertile, the crops abundant, and in general, agriculture is much more profitable on the island than on the mainland. But hitherto the cultivation of the mulberry has been neglected, and it behoves the authorities to urgently exhort the people to give their attention to that branch of industry. It is found that in various districts in northern Formosa, and in regions in the interior that have recently been developed, wherever the mulberry has been planted the trees are large and hardy, resembling those grown in Chekiang, and affording excellent food for the silkworm. Already both Formosans and merchants from the mainland are experimentally rearing silkworms, with great success. The cocoons woven by the worms possess a thick, velvety covering, which yield fibres of a strong and elastic quality. Judging from these experimental operations, the rearing of the silkworm could be made a most extensive and profitable industry in Formosa. The planting of young mulberry trees is an easy matter, as they will grow almost anywhere, by the road-side as well as in gardens and fields. It can be carried on concurrently with farming, as the work of pruning and watering the trees requires but little time. The rearing of silkworms can be entrusted to the women, who outside of the tea season are without any important employment. The profits of the silk industry, if successfully carried on, are far greater than those of the tea trade, or of rice culture. Previously men were sent to the mountains in the interior of the Tamsui district to procure young mulberry trees for distribution among the farming population, and measures were taken to engage experienced mulberry growers from the interior to come to Formosa and instruct the people in the principles of mulberry culture. Their Excellencies now issue this proclamation, to inform the inhabitants of northern Formosa that the rearing of the silkworm is a matter that concerns their welfare, and that consequently they must take heed to the exhortations herein given; and on the recurrence of every winter and spring they must devote their time and attention to the planting of the mulberry, which in a short time will afford the necessary food for the silkworm. The object of the Governor and Assistant Commissioner in promulgating this proclamation is to promote the interests of the people, and to see them happy and prosperous.

## NOTES FROM NATIVE PAPERS.

We have already related how the Shanghai Magistrate Mr. P'ei, through his Deputy, Mr. Pi Hiang-ju, addressed the assembled *ti-paou* on the subject of the land-tax, and gave each a little dog to carry home and rear as a watch-dog; and our readers will be interested in the following explanation of this apparently strange



gift.—During the third year of the reign Hien Feng (1853), the rebels under Liu Li-ch'wan came to Shanghai; and Yuan Yu-ts'un, who was then Shanghai Magistrate (Che-hien), went out and cursed them, and thereupon met his death at their hands. The coffin in which he lay was placed in the second court of his yamen; and four dogs, which he had fed and treated kindly, watched by it, refused food, and died. When the rebellion was put down, an Imperial Edict allowed the construction of a mortuary chapel in honour of the brave Magistrate close to that of General Chen Lien-fung, on the open space called T'ao-sha Chang ("the sand-sitting ground"), within the city, and on the side of the building were depicted the effigies of the faithful dogs. These animals left progeny behind them, when they left this world to bear their master company in the realm of shades; the puppies were well cared for in the yamen, each being fed with three *hóp* of rice a day. More than thirty years having elapsed since these troublous times, the descendants of the faithful dogs have increased and multiplied to such an extent, that there were more than eighty of them to distribute, as already related, amongst the *ti-paos*.—*Shen Pao*.

The walls of Chinese cities being constructed of stone inside and brick and rubble outside, a succession of heavy rains often makes them crumble down, and such was the case at Sin-hui Hien, a town in the Canton Prefecture, on 15th June, when several tens of feet of the city wall at the Sze-shui Gate came down, fortunately doing no damage beyond slightly hurting a bamboo-worker who was the only person passing along the path at the time. This ancient sea-side town was a stronghold of the Emperors of the dynasty of Sung (420-477 A.D.), interesting vestiges of that period still existing there.

General Liu Ch'ao-han, ex-Director of Arsenals for all Formosa, whose term of office expired last year, has left the Island for Foochow in the war-steamer *Fei-kien*. He received a regular ovation at T'ai-pei Fu, where he had latterly been residing. On the occasion of his bidding farewell to Formosa, the workmen presented him with several umbrellas of honour, and cannon accompanied his progress with salutes all the way from the West to the North Gates. A great force of civil and military officials assembled to see him off, showing the warm estimation which he enjoyed in Formosa.—*Hu Pao*.

Not long ago a telegraph pole was cut down by some persons unknown at Fang-hu Hsiang, and the Tao'tai Liu, finding the spot was on the confines between Fang-hu Hsiang and Kao-k'i Shé, exacted the cost of repairs from both these villages jointly, with a fine, in addition, of \$400.—*Shen Pao*.

At An-k'ing Fu, the capital of Anhui Province, a fire broke out in the Admiral's Yamen last month, and burned up more than ten adjacent houses. If it had burned one more, it would have reached the godown where the Admiral kept over 80 kegs of gunpowder, and the inhabitants of An-k'ing Fu would have been blown to atoms. In recognition of this interposition of Providence, Admiral Liu has ordered theatrical performances for three days to please the gods.—*Hu Pao*.

The foreign fire-engines in Shanghai City had a drill parade on the 30th June, from 4 to 5 p. m., before the Tao'tai Kung, the Sung-kiang Maritime Sub-prefect (*Hai-jiang*) Liu, and the Shanghai Magistrate P'ei, who had all been invited to inspect the practice. There were about ten engines present on the open space called the *Ma-kia Chang*, and the sight was very pretty when all the hose were playing at once. Kwo Yui T'ang's No. 2 Engine made the best show.—*Hu Pao*.

Governor Liu Ming-ch'uan has engaged at Tokio two Japanese well-sinkers for the dry lands in the interior of Formosa. One

of these is nearly 70 years old, but looks quite young. He knew the Governor 20 years ago. The Governor has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in Japan for the machinery, for here, (as in the Yunnan mines), Japanese machinery will be employed.—*Shen Pao*.

The pork-butchers of An-k'ing Fu, the capital of Anhui Province, finding the country hog-merchants were injuring their city business, addressed a round-robin to the city mandarins, and obtained a proclamation with which they are mightily pleased. It forbids country pork-butchers coming to An-k'ing Fu to sell pork; it forbids the blowing up of pork with water to increase the bulk or weight; and it fixes the lowest permissible selling price at 100 cash a catty.—*Shen Pao*.

On Friday, 29th June, Mr. P'ei, the Shanghai Magistrate, adjudicated in a family law-suit about some land between some Shao-hing people called Chu, cousins, one family accusing the other of unjustly usurping the land. The only lawyer in the case, a Mr. Shi How-pu, received 100 blows with the bamboo and three months' cangue as fees for the various legal documents, petitions, etc., he had drawn up for one of the parties. His Worship then addressed the parties, and commanded them to then and there make it up, as the person who had kept them at loggerheads had met with his just deserts and would not give them more bad advice, and he, the Magistrate, seeing two of the parties were both such old men was not inclined to be harsh with them. The whole five were then seated at a table in the Yamen and made to eat and drink together, drowning their differences in flowing cups of *sanshu*, while the Magistrate's Shupan (secretary) at his request read an appropriate sermon from the "amplification of the Sacred Edict" on the blessing of harmony between relations.—*Shen Pao*.

On Friday, 29th June, the theatre manager, Shih-sze Tan, came out of hospital cured of the pistol-shot wound which he had received from the actor Fên K'ih-hwa (*Chrysanthemum*) and waited at the Shanghai Magistrate's Yamen to give his evidence in the case, which was sent into the City from the Mixed Court. Yesterday evening, 30th June, the Magistrate, Mr. P'ei, took his seat on the bench and heard the statement of Shih-sze Tan, about this shooting case. Fên K'ih-hwa was then confronted with him, and gave his evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner, and only after very severe questioning would say something definite, viz., that the pistol belonged to Chang Erh, not proceeding further with his confession. The Magistrate, incensed at his obstinacy, made him kneel on large chains, and inflicted on him the torture of the *T'ing-keen* for a long time, but still he could not speak out. This torture is applied as follows:—the knees and thighs of the patient are compressed between poles on each end of which a heavy native sits to weigh them down. The Magistrate then resorted to the *T'ien-p'ing-kia*, an ingenious system of suspending the victim by the thumbs, but a long course of this treatment also failed to conquer his obduracy, and he was ordered to be taken back to prison to be put to question again on a future occasion.—*Shen-pao*, 1st July.

Wei Kin-kw'ei was a lovely girl of Anhui Province, and she loved a bold sergeant in the North Formosa army. So in order to be near him, although only a girl of 18 years old, she dressed herself in man's attire and enlisted in his regiment. She had been two years in it when the investigation of a row that was got up between some of the men, caused by jealousy (as women are at the bottom of most quarrels) enlightened the Colonel as to the true sex of his young soldier; and thinking her presence detrimental to discipline, he turned her out of the regiment. She still however, continued to dress in male apparel, and became the talk of T'ai-pei Fu as might be

naturally expected. Finally our readers will be glad to hear that the wife of a certain military officer, touched by her courage and constancy, took her in hand, rigged her out with a neat outfit of feminine dress, and had her properly married to her lover, the sergeant. Hwa Muh-lan's old poem of the loyal and filial daughter will occur to all.—*Shen Pao*.

The Governor-General, (or Viceroy) of Canton has sent \$1,000 to the Government of Macao for distribution among the police who captured some escaped Chinese robbers, who were after capture returned to Canton. These robbers had before reaching Macao successfully resisted a Chinese war-junk which pursued them, killing a petty officer and cutting him into quarters.

Sü Ta-shih, an interpreter between the Chinese and the Savages in North Formosa, it will be remembered, was condemned to death for guiding them in their marauding expeditions against his own countrymen, the Chinese. The Governor having discovered that he has an old mother of 80 years of age depending on him for support, has granted him a reprieve.

The Governor of Formosa has bought two fish torpedo-boats from the Foochow Arsenal, for the coast defence of the Island.—*Shen Pao*.

Two kidnappers caught at Hankow on 24th June in the act of stealing a little boy 8 years old, were sentenced to 2,000 blows of the bamboo and exposure in one cage at the Yamen door for a period.

West of Kai-ping city, Kwangtung province, in a wild mountainous locality lies the little village of Ta-k'ang Ts'un. The jungle all around is infested with tigers to such a degree that the villagers are afraid to go out at night. Outside the village is a little old temple of Wu-ti, and the man in charge, who is not a shaven priest, carefully locks himself in at night; but two holes drilled in the door afford him a means of looking out and a guarantee against suffocation. One night a tiger came and crouched just outside the door for a long time, as if he knew there was a man inside. He then first put a paw in through one of the holes and clawed around, and next inserted his tail to feel for his prey with this sensitive member. The temple guardian maddened with fear, got a chopper and waited for the animal to renew the experiment, and then dealt a violent blow and cut the tail through. The tiger gave a roar that shook the tiles on the roof of the joss-house, and then charged at the door repeatedly, finally knocking it off its hinges, and on to the man who had been trying to prop it up on the other side. The tiger charged in over the prostrate door and not seeing the man who was hidden by it, seized one of the josses which stood on each side of the door in its jaws and galloped away, while the man bolted off to the village for his life. The next day some grass-cutters on the mountains found the joss lying on a wild lonely hill-side, where it had been abandoned by the tiger, and recognising the sacred image brought it back to the village, and there heard the extraordinary story of its removal. The temple-guardian is much congratulated on his lucky escape and no wonder.—*Hu Pao*.

Letters from Japan give the following particulars of the recent outburst in Corea. The Coreans having lost many children by kidnapping lately, rumours arose that the Europeans and Japanese were inveigling them away, cooking and eating them. A woman who lived near a Japanese house having lost two children, went about searching for them and calling them by name in a lamentable voice, so that all who heard her were moved, and this was the immediate cause of the disturbances. The Government knowing that people's minds were in a ferment, had proclamations posted up to inform the people that its detectives were hard at work searching for the kidnappers, and that any people who lost children



should come and report the circumstances. On 12th and 13th June a Japanese resident saw a Seoul man, tightly bound with straw ropes lying by the side of the street, with, lying handy, three or four stout cudgels for the convenience of passers-by who might feel inclined to stop and give him a few blows, and every native who saw him reviled him as "conspiring with foreigners to do this great wickedness." On 18th June a man also lay bound in the principal street of Seoul, with sticks lying near him for this torture of the gauntlet; his whole body was one mass of wounds and bruises, and the next morning he lay dead, with nails five inches long driven through the most tender parts of his person and the boys who passed were throwing filth over the body, a horrible sight. The Japanese asking who he had been, was told a man who had previously been convicted of kidnapping.

On 18th June the Japanese Minister went to the Korean Foreign Office to make enquiry, and on that day Korean soldiers in parties of seven, armed with spears and swords, searched the Japanese merchants' houses, and the Korean sugar-shops, and sugar being sometimes used by kidnappers as a means of luring children away, smashed their sugar pots and took away some of the men. On 18th June some 30 Seoul men beset the house of an American Missionary howling and yelling for his blood but the Missionary luckily escaped with his wife. Complaint being made to U.S. Minister, on 19th June, H.E. called a meeting of the foreign Ministers at his Legation, at which the Chinese Minister owing to illness was not present. Application was made to the foreign men-of-war for help, and that night the Russians sent 8 men, and the following morning 16 more, who arrived, armed to the teeth, in small boats, at Seoul. The Americans sent 50 marines, and next the French sent a force of 30. On 19th and 20th June, British and German marines and sailors also arrived to guard their chapels, and on 20th the Japanese Consul, the Commanders of two Japanese men-of-war and about ten armed men arrived in the Capital. The Korean Government now became seriously alarmed, and being candidly informed by one of the Ministers that if it could not keep order and restrain the agitation, the foreign Governments would have to take measures to do so by keeping an armed force permanently in Corea, set a strong force of soldiers to do so themselves, and issued reassuring proclamations to the people. The excitement has now, as we learn from the same Japanese letter, greatly calmed down.—*Shen Pao.*

## Jaw Reports.

### THE RECENT ASSAULT CASE.

#### THE FINE REMITTED.

In H.B.M.'s Police Court on Tuesday morning, J. C. Hall, Esq., Acting Assistant Judge, on taking his seat, addressed the representatives of the Press as follows:—

I shall be glad if the gentlemen of the Press will take note of a few remarks I wish to make public with reference to the decision I gave in the last case tried in this Court, *R. v. Main*. The accused in that case was convicted of striking with a water key the complainant who was forcibly endeavouring to prevent him from screwing up the tap through which the complainant's house was supplied with water. I have since ascertained that—contrary to what I supposed—the tap in question was not in or on the complainant's house or premises at all; but in the street outside. That is a material fact which was not brought to my notice at the trial. It was not mentioned by Counsel or by any of the witnesses. The language used throughout on both sides led me to believe that the tap was on the

complainant's premises. The fact that it is not greatly alters the legal aspect of the case, for there was no trespass, and the force used by the complainant was not justifiable, as it would have been had the tap been inside his premises. Had the truth as to this important point been before me, I should undoubtedly have dismissed the charge.

In view of the new light thus thrown upon the case, steps have been taken in the proper quarter for a remission of the fine.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE.

SIR,—My attention has been called to an inaccuracy which appears in your report of the statement of the Defendant in the case of *R. v. Main*, as published in your last issue, that of the 29th ultimo. Mr. Main is there represented as saying, "I then took the key and went outside to the place to shut the water off." I can assure you that the word *outside* was not uttered by him. It does not occur in the full notes I took of his statement; nor does it appear in the correct report published in your own daily newspaper of the same morning, nor in that of the *Courier* of the night before. Upon what grounds the interpolation of the word "*outside*" was afterwards made by you, I am not concerned to enquire. But as your journal is officially taken as containing accurate reports of cases tried in this Court, I am constrained to call your attention to the error, and to request you to correct it by publishing this letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. HALL,

Acting Assistant Judge.

Supreme Court,

Shanghai, 6th July. 1888.

[The alteration was made in the report in the *Herald* because Main stated to our reporter that he had really said "*outside* the place, etc.," and this was corroborated by another gentleman who was in Court.—Ed. *N.C.H.*]

### U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 2nd July.

Before General J. D. KENNEDY, U.S. Consul-General, Acting Judicially, and

W. A. DANFORTH, } Assessors.  
F. H. HASKELL, }

FITCH v. FARNHAM.

This case was one arising out of a dispute between the plaintiff, the Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, and the defendant the Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, both members of the American Presbyterian Mission, as to the management and possession of the property known as the American Presbyterian Mission Press, of which the defendant was paid superintendent for several years past, till some months since, when the plaintiff was ordered by his Society to take over charge. The defendant, as stated in his answer to the plaintiff's petition, refused to give up possession, and proceeding were instituted in the Court, when it was mutually agreed that further proceedings should be stayed, until the return of the defendant from Boston, U.S.A. where he had gone to appeal to the governing body of his Mission, and the Rev. J. A. Silsby was appointed provisional Superintendent and receiver in the meantime. The case now came into Court upon the plaintiff's application, to have Mr. Silsby discharged and himself appointed, in consequence of information from Boston by letter and telegraph to the effect that the defendant had been unsuccessful in his appeal. There was no appearance for the defendant. Mr. Fitch conducted his own case, and the Court made the following order:—J. A. Silsby has this day been discharged as Receiver of

the Presbyterian Press property; and the said property has this day been handed over to Geo. F. Fitch.

J. D. KENNEDY,  
U.S. Consul-General.

Dated 2nd July, 1888.

It was also agreed that the case should remain on the Court list pending the return of the defendant.

## Mother Seigel's OPERATING PILLS, FOR CONSTIPATION, SLUGGISH LIVER, &c.,

UNLIKE many kinds of cathartic medicines, do not make you feel worse before you feel better. Their operation is gentle, but thorough, and unattended with disagreeable effects, such as nausea, griping pains, &c.

**Seigel's Operating Pills** are the best family physic that has ever been discovered. They cleanse the bowels from all irritating substances, and leave them in a healthy condition.

The best remedy extant for the bane of our lives—constipation and sluggish liver.

These Pills prevent fevers and all kinds of sickness, by removing all poisonous matter from the bowels. They operate briskly, yet mildly, without any pain.

If you take a severe cold, and are threatened with a fever, with pains in the head, back, and limbs, one or two doses of **Seigel's Operating Pills** will break up the cold and prevent the fever.

A coated tongue, with a brackish taste, is caused by foul matter in the stomach. A few doses of **Seigel's Operating Pills** will cleanse the stomach, remove the bad taste, and restore the appetite, and with it bring good health.

Often times disease, or partially decayed food, causes sickness, nausea, and diarrhoea. If the bowels are cleansed from this impurity with a dose of **Seigel's Operating Pills**, those disagreeable effects will vanish, and good health will result.

**Seigel's Operating Pills** prevent ill-effects from excess in eating or drinking. A good dose at bedtime renders a person fit for business in the morning.

These Pills, being Sugar-coated, are pleasant to take. The disagreeable taste common to most pills is obviated.

FOR SALE BY ALL CHEMISTS,  
DRUGGISTS, & MEDICINE VENDORS.

PROPRIETORS:

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SHARES.

SHANGHAI, 6th July, 1889.

| Stock.                                                         | Value of assets, per share, as per last report. | Average dividends, for 3 years. | Return on investment on average of 3 years' dividends. | Quotations.    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>BANK.</b>                                                   |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation .....                | 52.28% prem.                                    | \$22.48                         | 6.92 per cent.                                         | 160% prem.     |
| New Oriental Bank Corporation .....                            | \$12.20                                         | 5.33%                           | 4.96 "                                                 | \$11           |
| <b>SHIPPING.</b>                                               |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Tug-Boat Company, Limited .....                       | .....                                           | 7%                              | 7.53 "                                                 | \$83           |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited .....             | .....                                           | \$2.25                          | 6.48 "                                                 | \$34           |
| Shanghai Shipping Company .....                                | .....                                           | \$46.67                         | .....                                                  | \$300 nominal. |
| China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited ..... | .....                                           | 4.92%                           | 6.40 "                                                 | \$10           |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company .....                             | .....                                           | \$14.17%                        | 9.14 "                                                 | \$155          |
| <b>DOCKS.</b>                                                  |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Dock Company .....                                    | .....                                           | \$20                            | 6.25 "                                                 | \$320          |
| Pootung Dock Company .....                                     | .....                                           | \$10                            | 12.90 "                                                | \$77           |
| <b>GAS.</b>                                                    |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Gas Company .....                                     | .....                                           | 12%                             | 5.71 "                                                 | \$210          |
| French Gas Company .....                                       | .....                                           | 11½%                            | 7.19 "                                                 | \$160          |
| <b>INSURANCE (Marine.)</b>                                     |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited .....                | \$60.22*                                        | \$4.53                          | 7.21 "                                                 | \$67           |
| North-China Insurance Company, Limited .....                   | \$327.28*                                       | \$23.73                         | 8.33 "                                                 | \$285          |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited .....               | \$129.66*                                       | \$6.33                          | 7.03 "                                                 | \$90           |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....                   | \$121.99*                                       | \$7.61                          | 8.27 "                                                 | \$92           |
| Chinese Insurance Company, Limited .....                       | \$229.33*                                       | \$13.33                         | 7.49 "                                                 | \$180          |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....                         | \$115.94*                                       | \$5                             | 6.85 "                                                 | \$73           |
| Straits Insurance Company, Limited .....                       | \$ 25.57*                                       | \$2.27                          | 9.08 "                                                 | \$25           |
| <b>INSURANCE (Fire.)</b>                                       |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....                 | \$210.59*                                       | \$28.27                         | 8.31 "                                                 | \$340          |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....                    | \$ 59.70*                                       | \$6                             | 7.80 "                                                 | \$77           |
| Straits Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....                  | \$ 22.97*                                       | \$1                             | 5.55 "                                                 | \$18           |
| Singapore Insurance Company, Limited .....                     | \$ 23.04*                                       | \$1.42                          | 8.11 "                                                 | \$17½          |
| <b>WHARFS.</b>                                                 |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company .....                       | .....                                           | \$8.58                          | 5.20 "                                                 | \$165          |
| Birt's Wharf Company .....                                     | .....                                           | \$3.33                          | 14.48 "                                                | \$23           |
| Pootung Wharf and Godown Company .....                         | .....                                           | \$8.17                          | 9.34 "                                                 | \$87½          |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., First year ..   | .....                                           | 4%                              | 2.38 "                                                 | \$168          |
| <b>MINING.</b>                                                 |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Perak Tin Mining Company .....                                 | .....                                           | .....                           | .....                                                  | \$10           |
| Sheridan Mining Company .....                                  | .....                                           | \$13.83                         | 8.64 "                                                 | \$160          |
| <b>CARGO BOATS.</b>                                            |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Company .....                              | .....                                           | \$15.33                         | 8.87 "                                                 | \$175          |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Company .....                          | .....                                           | \$ 4.33                         | 7.87 "                                                 | \$55           |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                                          |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Waterworks' Company, Limited .....                    | .....                                           | 3.83%                           | 2.64 "                                                 | \$29           |
| Shanghai Waterworks' Company, New Shares .....                 | .....                                           | 5%                              | 2.86 "                                                 | \$17½          |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....                 | .....                                           | .....                           | .....                                                  | \$15           |
| Hall & Holtz Co-operative Company, Limited .....               | .....                                           | \$2.50                          | 9.61 "                                                 | \$26           |
| Japan Brewery Company, Limited .....                           | .....                                           | .....                           | .....                                                  | \$122          |
| <b>LOANS.</b>                                                  |                                                 |                                 |                                                        |                |
| Shanghai Municipal Debentures—Loan 1882 .....                  | .....                                           | 7%                              | .....                                                  | \$105 nom.     |
| ..... " 1883 .....                                             | .....                                           | 7%                              | .....                                                  | \$105 "        |
| ..... " 1885 .....                                             | .....                                           | 7%                              | .....                                                  | \$105 "        |
| China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company's Debentures .....   | .....                                           | 7%                              | 6.00                                                   | \$105½         |
| Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B .....                          | .....                                           | 8%                              | 6.31                                                   | \$515½         |
| ..... " 1884 C .....                                           | .....                                           | 8%                              | 5.80                                                   | \$515½         |
| ..... " 1886 E .....                                           | .....                                           | 7%                              | 5.73                                                   | \$280½         |

\* Including premiums on risks current at date of last report, and returns payable to contributors.

† Exclusive of accrued interest.

**J. P. BISSET & Co.**

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 7th July, 1888.

**PIECE GOODS.**—During the interval under review our market has been rather more active, but nevertheless transactions have not reached the magnitude customary at this period of the year. Best 8.4-lb. Grey Shirtings still continue in great request, but they appear in very short supply, in fact there is not a superabundance of any weight of these goods, and at the moment they are in a better position as regards stocks than any other description or make—the Chamber of Commerce figures for 30th June last, which should be ready for this mail, will show how the unusually small stock is distributed among the various weights. In White Shirtings and Sheetings we find the weak spots in our market, the supply of these is likely, however, to be curtailed during the next few months considerably, and, if deliveries only continue on the same liberal scale as during the past half-year, there should be nothing to complain about at the end of the season. The only fear is with Sheetings; it is reported that the American markets have declined, and, if these makes are let out at lower rates than have been current lately, it will have a serious effect on the better qualities of English manufactures which have gone so largely into consumption this year. Advices from the outports remain about as before, too much rain here and not enough there, but on the whole not altogether unsatisfactory. Private telegrams advise a moderate export for last month, namely, of Plain Cottons to Hongkong and Shanghai 40,000,000 yards, and of Yarn to Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan 9,000 bales, of which 2,300 and 2,500 bales are for the two former ports respectively.

**Grey Shirtings.**—8.4 lbs.—As mentioned above these have been in good request again, particularly the best makes, which are very scarce and continue to advance. Sales have been made public of over 60,000 pieces as follows:—*Dragon C.S. 71.30, Yellow Stag 71.42 1/4, Yellow Bay 71.43 1/2, Lion and Spectr No. 75 71.47, Green Bay 71.50, Green Stag 71.51 1/2, Red Globe 71.54 1/2, Blue Chinawoman 71.55 1/2, Red Dragon 71.55 1/2, less 1%, Red Rhinoceros and Red Cormorant 71.58 1/2, net, Silver Lion and Spear No. 300 71.67 1/2, Red Jaguar 71.69 net, Green Dragon and 5 Old Men and Two Peacock 71.70 less 1%, Red Pagoda 71.70 net, Blue Pa-tex-du 71.71, Red Tea Caddy 71.73 1/2, less 1%, Collie Lion 71.75 net, Blue 2-Bell 71.83 less 1%, and Blue Dragon and 5 Old Men 71.90 less 1%. Prices have been well maintained for all grades, both privately and at auction, the market being very firm.*

6-lbs. and 7-lbs. have both suffered a reverse at the auctions which are the only sales reported, but, as the supply must be very moderate, prices ought not to decline further.

9.12-lbs. to 11-lbs.—The season for these makes is well advanced now, and the market is quiet. Very few transactions appear to have taken place, the only one we hear of being *Red Star, T.X.T.* at £2.36½. Auctions have gone irregularly, but at the sale yesterday prices looked firmer.

12-lbs.—There is very little to report, sales appear few and far between, but judging from the only ones which have reached us, namely, *Soldier D* at £2.36 and *Two Stork* at £2.55, best qualities are keeping up.

**White Shirts.**—The market is exceedingly weak, and Importers are giving way gradually in order to effect sales. Settlements reported amount to nearly 10,000 pieces, all 64-reed, and are, *Jin Kee Red* and *Blue Stag* at £1.70 and £1.75 respectively; *Red Dog* at £1.80, *Blue Cock* £1.90 and *Tai Wo Blue Stag* £1.91. Auction prices are lower with but few exceptions.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—A moderate business is passing at steady rates, as shown by the following transactions:—£1.10 for *Horse and Carriage* £1.19 net for *Blue Rhinoceros*, £1.19½ net for *T.T.X.*, £1.25 for *Red Dragon*, and £1.27½ for *Silver Dragon*.

8-lbs.—No private sales are reported, but auction rates are steady.

*Bombay.*—Some 3,000 pieces have been placed at £1.03 for 6lbs. and £1.15 for 7lbs. *Woman* chop.

**Drills.**—*English.*—Small sales of good qualities continue at steady prices, say £2.30 for *Blackbird* and *Snail*, £2.42½ less 1% for *Lion*, and £2.47½ for *Sherp* and *Globe*.

*Dutch.*—A sale of 1,500 pieces under *Dragon* chop at £2.50 less 1% is announced.

*American.*—Prices are rather lower, 15,000 pieces having been placed at £2.92½ less 1 per cent. for *Pepperell*. A further sale of 4,500 pieces is mentioned at £2.95 less 1 per cent., but we believe this is not a real market transaction, but sold direct to Tientsin. The supply of these makes is not at all excessive, and, unless the home market gives way, prices should keep steady.

**Jeans.**—*English.*—Prices are steadier at auction this week, and privately 1,500 pieces *Peacock* have been taken at £1.32½, which shows an advance. Nothing further reported in either *American* or *Dutch*, which are nominally firm at previous quotations.

**Sheetings.**—*English.*—The best makes keep up very well, but it is difficult to effect sales to any extent. 1,000 pieces under *Cock* chop is published at £2.50 less 1%, and the few at auction have gone rather better.

*American.*—The only legitimate sales reported are 5,000 pieces *Appleton Lion* at £2.90, 4,000 pieces *Blue Joss A.A.* at £2.67½, 4,500 pieces *Blue Bat* 12½-lbs. at £2.50, and 5,800 pieces *Joss X.X.X.* 11-lbs. at £2.30 all less 1%, while some 12,000 pieces have been sold, or transferred to Tientsin, at £2.90 for *Cock*, £2.95 for *Appleton Lion* and £3.05 for *Indian Head*, less the usual 1%, but these latter cannot be taken as market quotations. The position looks decidedly weak, and it is difficult to see how rates can be maintained in face of the heavy stock, particularly if home prices decline.

**Cotton Yarn.**—*English.*—The market continues quiet but steady. Sales have been made of a few bales each *Blue* and *Red Dog*, *Double Yarn*, at £83 and £85 respectively.

*Bombay.*—There has been a better demand this week for the Northern Ports, but a good many of the transactions reported are speculative, induced by the low prices ruling here. Japan has also taken a fair quantity, which has relieved this market. The sales reported, especially 20s., show a decline, but at the close there is a much stronger feeling. Settlements amount to over 1,600 bales and are: No. 6s., 5 bales—*Leopold* £45; No. 8s., 10 bales—*Leopold* £47; No. 10s., 352 bales—*Queen* £48, *Leopold* and *Jamshed* £48½, *Empress* £48½, *James Greaves* £49, *Comnaught* £49½/49.65 and *E. D. Sassoon* Mill £51½/52; No. 12s., 30 bales—*Jamshed* £50 and *Lakmidass* and *Amedabad* £51½; No. 16s., 616 bales—*Prince* £54½, *Laljee* £54½, *Kaisar-I-hind* £54½, *Khatuo* £53½, *Gordon* £56½/56½, *P. Petit* £56½/57 and *E. D. Sassoon* £57½/58; No. 20s., 606 bales—*New Great Eastern* £58½, *Alfred* and *Coorra* £59, *Imperial* £59½, *James Greaves* £59½/60, *Comnaught* £60, *E. D. Sassoon* £60½, *Howard* £61 and *David Mill* £61/61½.

**Fancy Goods.**—There is rather more demand manifested for a great many descriptions, but, if business has resulted, it has not been made public. *Prints* and *Cotton Lastings* generally continue very dull. *Velvets* are in more request, and also best *Cotton Italians*. Stocks of all kinds are heavy and they do not move off very freely.

**Woollens.**—Our market is firm for most kinds, the reduced auction offerings helping things considerably and making private transactions more practicable. Rates are firm at auction for *Camlets*, and privately *Sycee* chop has been taken at £8.75 for *Scarlet*, *Three Sheep* chop, at £9.25 and *Two Bird* at £9.60, assorted colours. *Long Ells* have not sold quite so well publicly, but there is a fair private demand, and *V* are readily saleable at £5.05 for *Scarlet*. *Spanish Stripes* are steadier, and *Lastings* are in better request privately, though recent auctions have gone in favor of the buyers. *Russian Cloth* has met with some attention this week, and 600 pieces have been placed at last prices.

**Metals and Miscellaneous.**—From Mr. Alex. Bielfeld's Report.—The week under review does not present any palpable difference from its predecessor; business has again been unsatisfactory, and deliveries have been exceedingly small on account of the stormy and rainy weather during the week.

**LEAD.**—The market remains dull, sales are difficult to effect, and quotations almost nominal. Consumers seem determined to make the most of the situation and to delay their purchases as much as possible. It is rumoured that a few hundred tons have been done at £4.90 to £4.92½, but I have not heard this sale confirmed. The future movements of the market will be principally governed by the policy that will be carried out by holders.

**PIG-IRON.**—Some 300 tons Cleveland, No. 3, are reported sold at about £17.70, and 50 tons Foundry were cleared at auction at £16.75 to £17.10 with 2 months' delivery.

**NAILBOLD IRON.**—The business in spot cargo is languishing and confined to small settlements by the trade at gradually declining figures. A sale of 4,000 bundles *Sohiers* is reported at £2.02½. In other descriptions there has been nothing doing.

**BAR IRON.**—A parcel of 50 tons *Sohiers* has been placed at £2. The market generally continues dull and lifeless.

**IRON WIRE.**—There are no sales or tenders of any importance on record. Stocks are ample.

**OLD IRON.**—Arrivals are heavy and prices weak and declining all round. Sales from first hands are not reported.

**TINPLATES.**—Are dull and neglected and quotations nominal.

**STEEL.**—Is lower. A small parcel sold at auction fetched only £3.06.

**STRAITS TIN.**—During the last four weeks altogether some 7,000 piculs are reported settled, "to arrive," at prices ranging from £28 down to £23.50. But, since Telegrams were received from Singapore, quoting rates there, \$33, prices have hardened again, and at the close quotations are £26 to £26.50.

**COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—Nothing doing.

**ZINC SHE THING.**—At auction £ 6.50 was offered for No. 6 to 10, but refused.

**ENGLISH COKE.**—A sale of 100 tons Belgian, "spot," has been made at private terms, and 300 tons English are reported settled, "to arrive," at about £15.50.

**MATCHES.**—Further contracts for Vienna are reported, and 50 cases, "spot," have been settled at Tls. 18.50. A few hundred cases *Safeties*, *Dog* chop, were offered at auction, but not sold; highest bids being only Tls. 13.50.

**SOAP.**—Trade in both Liverpool and London, is fairly satisfactory, while Japan and Fancy is altogether neglected.

**WINDOW GLASS.**—Arrivals have been very heavy and the market is dull, and tame in consequence.

**NEEDLES.**—No business reported.

**LIVES AND COLOURS.**—Sales on record are:—10,000 tins each 8 oz., *Violet*, *Boys* chop, at 12½ cands.; 1,000 tins each 8 oz., *Scarlet*, *Goose* chop, at 18 cands.; 1,000 tins each 8 oz., *Scarlet*, *Joss* chop at 25½ cands.; 7,500 bottles each 8 oz., *Scarlet*, *Bird* chop at 6½ cands.

**BUTTONS.**—Are quiet, and sales of any magnitude are not on record.

**UMBRELLAS.**—Remain fairly steady and are saleable at £15 a £18 for *Silk* per dozen, £5 a £5.15 for *Alpacas*, and £3 a £4.25 for *Cotton*.

**STEARIN CANDLES.**—A parcel of 9 oz., sea damaged, was sold at auction at £1.35, and 500 boxes, 16 oz., damaged, at £2 10 to £2 12½. 9 oz., in good condition, are saleable in small lots at £1.40 to £1.42½.

**WORM TABLETS.**—Have further declined in value, and 50 cases, good chop, are reported sold at 70 cands.

**HANDKERCHIEFS AND TOWELS.**—Are in moderate demand.

**Kerosene Oil.**—Business under this heading has been exceedingly small during the week and mostly been confined to sales among natives at £1.48½ to £1.49, for prompt, and £1.52½ to £1.52, for 1 month's clearance.

**Opium.**—Closing quotation:—*Malwa* (new) at £398, (old) at £430, *Patna* at £346, *Benares* at £344.

## EXPORTS.

**Silk.**—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's Circular of 7th July:—London telegrams quote *Silk*—Quiet but steady. *Black Lion* No. 3½—13/0. *RAW SILK.*—Settlements for the week under review are about 1,200 bales, purchases being confined to a few buyers only.

Prices have advanced nearly £10 per picul for *Silks* of good quality, present quotations being £395 for *Best No. 4 Taitlee*. The market closes quiet but steady.

**TRAITLES.**—Sales are about 850 bales, latest prices paid being on a basis of 378½ for *Gold Stork* and *Bird* chop "Fung-ling."



**HANGCHOWS.**—Market unopened.

**TAYSAM.**—Twenty bales Kabings and 100 bales 9/12 Mow, contract cargo, are going forward, the prices for which have not transpired, and 30 bales of Market Skeins have been placed at £2.2½ per picul.

**YELLOW SILKS.**—Purchases are about 100 bales at £230 for Mienchow, at £237½ for Fooyung and at £230 for Meeyang.

Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, from the 28th June to the 5th July are about 1,700 bales of white silks, 250 piculs of yellow silks and 50 piculs of wild silks.

**RE-REELS.**—Market unopened. Only 20 piculs of new silks have arrived.

**WILD SILKS.**—About 50 piculs have been settled at £130 for Tusnah Raw No. 1.

**WASTE SILKS.**—The market for Frisonnets Sz-chuen and Hankow has been opened at £26 and £21½ for fair assortment. Some business has been reported in Blaze No. 1 at £29, an advance of £4 per picul on first contracts.

**SHANTUNG PONGKES.**—Nothing doing.

Purchases include:—**THATLEES.**—Black Lion III at £402½, Dancing Bear II at 332½, Ku-kee's "Kin-hock" at £378½, Bird "Fung-ling" at £378½, Gold Stork at £378½, Chick IV½ at £378½, Mountain II at £378½, Gold Lion at £345, Gold Kiliu at £340, Deer "Yun-hock" at £330. **TAYSAM.**—Skeins, Market II at £282½. **YELLOW SILK.**—Mienchow at £230, Fooyung at £237½, Meeyang at £230, Szechong at £205. **TUSNAH.**—Raw I at £130.

|                                   | 1888-89.    | 1887-88. | 1886-87. | 1885-86. | 1884-85. | 1883-84.   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Settlements for this mail † ..... | about 1,200 | 2,250    | 1,500    | 800      | 2,000    | 150 bales. |
| " for the season † .....          | " 2,700     | 8,500    | 6,000    | 1,500    | 9,500    | 2,000 "    |
| Stock .....                       | " 5,300     | 6,500    | 10,000   | 6,000    | 8,500    | 26,000 "   |
| Total Arrivals .....              | " 8,000     | 15,000   | 16,000   | 7,500    | 18,000   | 28,000 "   |

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

|                          | * England. | * France, &c. | Total Europe. | America. | India & Egypt. | Coast & Straits. | Grand Total. |
|--------------------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Export White Silk .....  | 56         | 464           | 520           | 110      | 30             | 127              | 787 bales.   |
| " Yellow " .....         | "          | 91            | 91            | "        | 45             | 32               | 168 "        |
| " Wild " .....           | 473        | 210           | 683           | 13       | "              | "                | 696 "        |
|                          | 529        | 765           | 1,294         | 123      | 75             | 159              | 1,651 "      |
| Against in 1887-88 ..... | 1,213      | 4,438         | 5,651         | 89       | 97             | 203              | 6,040 "      |
| " 1886-87 .....          | 1,055      | 2,853         | 3,908         | 345      | 26             | 63               | 4,342 "      |

\* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.  
Also 274 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London.

**TEA.**—**BLACK.**—There has been a good business passing, chiefly in second crop Ningchows and Keemuns at from £15½ a 25 per picul showing firm prices. Common grades are not in large supply, and are held for prices above buyers' ideas. A chop of Common Shantam has been taken at £9 per picul.

Stock.—27,200 half chests against 48,500 half-chests in 1887-1888.

**GREEN.**—The demand has run on finest to Choice chops of Pingneys at from £26 a 30½, and Common at £14 a 15 per picul, but for other grades the market has been quiet and closes with a downward tendency. Total settlements for the season amount to about 80,000 boxes and 1,320 half-chests Pingneys, and 1,052 half-chests Shanghai Packed.

Stock.—18,120 half-chests against 28,876 half-chests in 1887-1888.

**EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.**

From commencement of season to date:—

|                       | Black.          | Green.       | Total.          | Black.          | Green.      | Total.          |
|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------------|
| To Great Britain..... | 29,681,221 lbs. | 204,142 lbs. | 23,865,363 lbs. | 30,961,866 lbs. | 60,791 lbs. | 31,022,657 lbs. |
| Russia direct ...     | 8,270,257 "     | "            | 8,270,257 "     | 11,507,598 "    | "           | 11,507,598 "    |
| America .....         | 778,040 "       | 300,019 "    | 1,078,059 "     | 1,839,235 "     | 243,177 "   | 2,082,412 "     |

Hankow, 6th July, 1888.—A moderate business has been done in the interval since our last, but the majority of the teas are now being sent on to Shanghai for sale. The total export to date is:—

|                         | 1888.           | 1887.           |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| To England direct ..... | 21,850,000 lbs. | 21,200,000 lbs. |
| " Russia " .....        | "               | 11,100,000 "    |
| " Shanghai .....        | 12,750,000 "    | 15,200,000 "    |
| Total .....             | 46,100,000 lbs. | 47,500,000 lbs. |

**Shares.**—There has been a moderate business done in the period since our last issue, sales comprising Hongkong Banks at 161 and 160 per cent premium, New O. B. C. shares at £11 and 4/1½ exchange Yangtze Insurances at £90, Cantons at £73, Hongkong Fires at £34½ for 31st October, ex. 73, China Fires at £76 for cash, 76 and 77 for 31st instant, 77 for cash, and 77½ for 31st instant. Pootung Wharf shares have changed hands at £91, 86 and 87½ for cash, and 90 for 31st December, Shanghai Cargo-boat shares at £175, and Sheridan Mining shares at £160.

**Exchange.**—Rates have been steady throughout the mail, the business is still very limited. Native interest is 2 mace, equal to 7 per cent per annum. Bar silver is quoted at 42½. Council Drafts were allotted at 1/4½.

**DAILY QUOTATIONS.**

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

|                     | ON LONDON.   |          |             |          |                |          |               |          | FRANCE.                    |           | NEW YORK.     |          | HONG-KONG. | INDIA.<br>Rupees<br>T/Transfers. |
|---------------------|--------------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|---------------|----------|----------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|----------------------------------|
|                     | T/Transfers. |          | Bank 4 m/s. |          | Credits 4 m/s. |          | Docty. 4 m/s. |          | Francs 4 m/s.<br>and 6 do. |           | Docty. 4 m/s. |          |            |                                  |
|                     | Lowest.      | Highest. | Lowest.     | Highest. | Lowest.        | Highest. | Lowest.       | Highest. | Lowest.                    | Highest.  | Lowest.       | Highest. |            |                                  |
|                     |              |          |             |          |                |          |               |          |                            |           |               |          |            |                                  |
| Saturday, 30th June | 4.2          | 4.2      | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.35/5.38                  | 5.35/5.38 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Monday, 2nd July    | 4.1½         | 4.2      | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.35/5.38                  | 5.35/5.38 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Tuesday, 3rd        | 4.1½         | 4.1½     | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.34/5.37                  | 5.34/5.37 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Wednesday, 4th      | 4.1½         | 4.1½     | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.34/5.37                  | 5.34/5.37 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Thursday, 5th       | 4.1½         | 4.1½     | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.34/5.37                  | 5.34/5.37 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Friday, 6th         | 4.1½         | 4.2      | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.35/5.38                  | 5.36/5.39 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |
| Saturday, 7th       | 4.1½         | 4.2      | 4.2½        | 4.2½     | 4.2½           | 4.2½     | 4.2½          | 4.2½     | 5.35/5.38                  | 5.36/5.39 | 96½           | 96½      | 27½        | 310½                             |

**AUCTION SALES.**

Auctions for the week have comprised the following Goods:—

|                      | For the week. | Previous week.      | Corresponding week last year. |                       | For the week. | Previous week. | Corresponding week last year. |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Grey Shirtings.....  | 22,950 pcs.   | against 27,000 pcs. | and 27,175 pcs.               | Velvets .....         | ..... pcs.    | .....          | .....                         |
| White " .....        | 8,547 "       | " 8,080 "           | " 6,620 "                     | Velveteens .....      | .....         | .....          | .....                         |
| T. Cloths .....      | 4,150 "       | " 2,940 "           | " 7,230 "                     | Cotton Yarn .....     | ..... bales   | .....          | .....                         |
| Drills, English..... | 770 "         | " 390 "             | " 845 "                       | Camlets .....         | 710 pcs.      | 880            | 1,770                         |
| Jeans, " .....       | 460 "         | " 460 "             | " 510 "                       | Long Ells.....        | 400 "         | 600            | 420                           |
| Sheetings, English   | 1,331 "       | " 820 "             | " 360 "                       | Lastings .....        | 820 "         | 820            | 960                           |
| Turkey Reds .....    | "             | "                   | 500 "                         | Spanish Stripes ..... | 726 "         | 714            | 486 "                         |

## PIECE GOODS.

At Kin-ming, 3rd instant—

**Grey Shirtings.**—8-4-lbs.—3,670 pieces; *Green Lion* £1.45½, *Blue Lion* £1.50, *Red Lion* £1.52½/52½, *Blue Crown* £1.54/54½, and *Blue Sun* (mildewed) £1.47/47½.

**White Shirtings.**—600 pieces; *Red Lion* £1.64/64½, *Blue Ram* £1.68, *Blue Crocodile* (No. 350) £1.71½, *Gold Crocodile* E.L. (101) £1.84½, do. (210) £1.98½, and *Black* do. (901) £2.11½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs., 1,040 pieces; *Blue Flying Horse* £1.18½, and *Sun* £1.19½/19½.

At E-wo, 4th instant—

**Grey Shirtings.**—5-lbs.—500 pieces; *Red Peacock* £0.91.

7-lbs.—350 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. £1.33.

8-4-lbs.—1,260 pieces; *Black Tea Caddy* X.X. £1.53½, *Blue 3-Duck* £1.57½/57½, *Blue Horse and Globe* £1.61½, *Blue Tea-Caddy*

D.D.D. £1.77, *Blue 2-Bell* £1.82½.

9-12-lbs.—750 pieces; *Blue 2-Bell* £2.11½, *Blue 2-Bell A.A.* £2.08½, and do. R.R. £2.11½/11½.

10-lbs.—1,500 pieces; *Pagoda* £2.01½, *Blue Crab* X.X. £2.04½, do. X.X. £2.04, *Red Crab* £2.04, *Blue Tea Caddy* X.X. £2.09½, and *Blue Tea Caddy* D.D.D. £2.19½.

**White Shirtings.**—200 pieces, 64-reed; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.55½, 27 pieces; 72-reed *Gold Tea Caddy* £1.90.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—700 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* X. £1.18½, and *Blue Tea Caddy* £1.38½.

8-lbs.—300 pieces; *Red Tea Caddy* £1.40.

**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—275 pieces; *Blue Dragon* X.X. £2.29, *Three Buffalo Head* X.X. £2.39½, *Blue Cock* X.X. £2.45, and *Deer* £2.70.

**Sheetings.**—English, 14-lbs.—200 pieces; *Blue Crab* £2.25, and *Tiger* £2.48.

At Yuen-fong, 5th inst.—

**Grey Shirtings.**—6-lbs.—2,100 pieces; *Lotus* £0.93½/93½, *Two Man* £0.98½/98½, and *Blue 3-Students* £1.04½.

7-lbs.—2,320 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.26½, *Blue Britannia* £1.28½, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.32½, and *Blue Three Students* £1.39/39½.

8-4-lbs.—6,490 pieces; *Two Man* £1.32½/37, *House* £1.36½, *Blue Loyal Son* £1.43½, *Blue Britannia* £1.45½, *Blue 4-Sister* £1.54½, *Blue 3-Students* £1.54½, *Red Loyal Son* £1.56½, *Blue double Shield* £1.59½, *Red Three Students* £1.71, *Five Brothers* £1.78, and *Painted 3-Students* £1.74½.

10-lbs.—1,550 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.78½, *Blue Britannia* £1.81½/81½, *Red Loyal Son* £2.03½, *Red Britannia* £2.06, *Red Three Students* £2.09½/09½, and *Red Four Sister* £2.17/17½.

10-½-lbs.—450 pieces; *Painted Loyal Son* £2.24/24½, and *Gold Britannia* £2.27½/28.

11-lbs.—750 pieces; *Painted Three Students* £2.33/33½.

12-lbs.—210 pieces; *Soldier* £2.41.

**White Shirtings.**—64-reed, 4,000 pieces; *Blue House* bright £1.55½/55½, and dull £1.56, *Blue Double Lighthouse* bright £1.56/56½, and dull £1.58/58½, and *Black and Gold 3-Students* £1.77½.

72-reed.—3,720 pieces; *White and Gold Three Students* £1.91½/91½, *Red Two Sister* £1.92½/92½, *Red Double Lighthouse* bright £1.96½/97½, dull £1.94/95, *Red and Gold Star* bright £2.14/14½, and dull £2.15½.

**T-Cloths.**—7-lbs.—920 pieces; *Blue Loyal Son* £1.05½, *Blue Britannia* £1.06, *Blue Lion* £1.20½, and *Red Double Shield* £1.26½.

8-lbs.—650 pieces; *Blue Lion* £1.42½/42½, and *Painted 3-Students* £1.71½.

**Drills.**—English, 14-lbs.—338 pieces; *Black Flag* Chief £1.55, *Britannia* £2.55½/56½, and *Old Man Head* £2.69/69½.

15-lbs.—165 pieces; *Running Deer* £2.14.

**Jenns.**—English, 8-lbs.—460 pieces; *Peacock* £1.24½, and *Squirrel* £1.83½/83½.

**Sheetings.**—English, 14-lbs.—520 pieces; *Lion and Cloud* £2.39/39½, and *Old Man Head* £2.55½/65.

At Tai-ping, this forenoon—

**Grey Shirtings.**—9½-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Blue Lion and Flag* £1.75/79½.

10-lbs.—1,000 pieces; *Soldier* £2.02½/04½.

11-lbs.—611 pieces; *Blue 2-Stock* £2.36½/37.

**T-Cloths.**—7½-lbs.—700 pieces; *Joss and Bat* £1.27½/27½.

## WOOLLENS.

| Auctions—                  | Scarlet.     | Dk. Blue. | Gentian.     | Green, and N. Green. | Orange and Yellow. | Ash & Lav. | White | Purple | Black.   | *Brown & Mag. | Mauve. | Lt. Gt. Mid. | Sales. Pos. |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------|-------|--------|----------|---------------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| Tls.                       | Tls.         | Tls.      | Tls.         | Tls.                 | Tls.               | Tls.       | Tls.  | Tls.   | Tls.     | Tls.          | Tls.   | Tls.         |             |
| Nx-KEE, 30th ult.          |              |           |              |                      |                    |            |       |        |          |               |        |              |             |
| S. Stripes, B.T.I. p. yd.  | 0.42.9/43.15 | .....     | 0.43.15/43.2 | 0.42.95              | .....              | 0.42.8     | 0.43  | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | 0.43.4/43.3  |             |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 216          | .....     | 48           | 24                   | .....              | 12         | 24    | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | 36           | 260         |
| E-TEE-LFE, 2nd inst.       |              |           |              |                      |                    |            |       |        |          |               |        |              |             |
| Lastings, G. H. p. pos.    | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 7.11     | .....         | .....  | .....        | 40          |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 40       | .....         | .....  | .....        | 40          |
| KIN-MING, 3rd inst.        |              |           |              |                      |                    |            |       |        |          |               |        |              |             |
| C'lets, Cook, p. pos. .... | 9.22/22½     | 9.76/78   | 9.05         | .....                | 9.50               | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | 8.91/80      | 130         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 60           | 20        | 20           | .....                | 10                 | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | 20           | 130         |
| Lastings, Tiger, p. pos.   | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 9.13     | .....         | .....  | .....        | 120         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 120      | .....         | .....  | .....        | 120         |
| " Elephant p.p.            | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 7.33     | .....         | .....  | .....        | 100         |
| Sales pos. ....            | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 100      | .....         | .....  | .....        | 100         |
| " Eagle .....              | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 6.77/78  | .....         | .....  | .....        | 60          |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 60       | .....         | .....  | .....        | 60          |
| S. S'pos, P.O.H. p. yd.    | 0.43½/43.9   | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 126         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 126          | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 126         |
| E-wo, 4th inst.            |              |           |              |                      |                    |            |       |        |          |               |        |              |             |
| Long Ella, H.D.B. p.p.     | 5.14/15      | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 200          | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 200         |
| Md. Cloths Crocodile..     | .....        | 0.49½     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 12          |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | 12        | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 12          |
| S. S'pos, Single P'naix    | 0.42.7/42.6  | 0.45      | 0.42.6       | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 0.46.8   | .....         | .....  | .....        | 114         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 48           | 24        | 36           | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 6        | .....         | .....  | .....        | 114         |
| YUEN-FONG, 5th inst.       |              |           |              |                      |                    |            |       |        |          |               |        |              |             |
| Camlets, S.S.G. p. pos.    | 10.00/02½    | 10.02½/11 | 10.00/10     | .....                | 10.77½             | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 9.70   | 9.67½        | 300         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 120          | 60        | 80           | .....                | 10                 | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 10     | 20           | 300         |
| " G.G.M., p. pc.           | 10.12½/15    | 10.07½    | 10.10/15     | .....                | 10.97½             | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 9.80   | .....        | 100         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 40           | 10        | 30           | .....                | 10                 | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 10     | .....        | 100         |
| " S.S.H., p. pc.           | 9.60/65      | 9.52½/57½ | 9.65/67½     | 9.95                 | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 9.40   | 9.00.9.97½   | 180         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 80           | 30        | 10           | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | 10     | 20           | 180         |
| Long Ella, G.G.L., p.p.    | 5.20/22      | .....     | 5.38         | 5.41                 | .....              | .....      | 5.40  | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 200         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 140          | .....     | 20           | 20                   | .....              | .....      | 20    | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 200         |
| Lastings, G.G.R., p. pc.   | .....        | .....     | 8.35         | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 8.97½    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 300         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | .....     | 20           | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 290      | .....         | .....  | .....        | 300         |
| " F.F.E., p. pc.           | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 7.02½/05 | .....         | .....  | 7.47½        | 300         |
| Sales, pos. ....           | .....        | .....     | .....        | .....                | .....              | .....      | ..... | .....  | 180      | .....         | .....  | 20           | 300         |
| S. S'pos, T.T.B. p. yd.    | 0.46½        | 0.50      | 0.48½/46½    | 0.48½                | .....              | 0.48½      | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 96          |
| Sales, pos. ....           | 48           | 6         | 24           | 6                    | .....              | 6          | ..... | .....  | .....    | .....         | .....  | .....        | 96          |



| QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.           |     |      |     | DUTY.         |               | QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.         |     |      |         | DUTY.         |               |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|-----|------|---------|---------------|---------------|
|                                 |     |      |     |               |               |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| G. K. GREY SHIRTINGS—           |     |      |     | T.m.c. T.m.c. |               | PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds      |     |      |         | T.m.c. T.m.c. |               |
| 6-lbs 39-in 38½ yds.....        | nom | £    | pc. | 0.90          | to 1.10       | 50/52                         | pc. | 1.25 | to 1.60 | 0.07          | per 30 yd.    |
| 7-lbs .....                     | "   | "    | "   | 1.05          | " 1.45        | Special                       | "   | 3.50 | " 3.80  |               |               |
| 8½ to 8½-lbs.....               | "   | "    | "   | 1.20          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 10 Eagle and XX.....            | "   | "    | "   | 1.88          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 9 to 9½-lbs.....                | nom | "    | "   | 1.65          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 9½ to 10-lbs.....               | "   | "    | "   | 1.70          | " 2.45        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Dewhurst's, Best .....          | "   | "    | "   | 2.20          | " 2.40        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 11 to 12-lbs English 36 in..    | "   | "    | "   | 2.10          | " 2.65        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 12-lbs American 32/56 in...     | "   | "    | "   | 2.25          | " 2.75        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
|                                 |     |      |     |               | 0.08 per pce. |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—          |     |      |     |               |               | TURKEY REDS—                  |     |      |         |               |               |
| 40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....         | £   | pc.  |     | 1.25          | " 1.50        | 24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom | £   | pc.  | 0.60    | " 1.35        | 0.15 per pce. |
| 60-reed.....                    | "   | "    | "   | 1.30          | " 1.50        | Best .....                    | "   | "    | 1.45    | " 2.50        |               |
| 64 .....                        | "   | "    | "   | 1.35          | " 1.80        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 64 .....                        | "   | "    | "   | 1.80          | " 1.95        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 72 to 80-reed .....             | "   | "    | "   | 1.80          | " 2.40        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Best .....                      | "   | "    | "   | 2.10          | " 3.60        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs  | £   | pc.  |     | 2.40          | " 2.97½       |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| English, " 14 to 15-lbs ..      | "   | "    | "   | 1.50          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| " Good to Finest .....          | "   | "    | "   | 1.80          | " 2.85        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Patch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....       | "   | "    | "   | 2.00          | " 2.40        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| JRANS, Dh., 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs  | £   | pc.  |     | 1.50          | " 1.80        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| English, " 8 to 8½-lbs ..       | "   | "    | "   | 1.30          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| American, " Beaver, nom.        | "   | "    | "   | 1.90          | " .....       |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| SHEETINGS—                      |     |      |     |               |               |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Am., 40-yd 36/38-in 14-lb. nom. | £   | pc.  |     | 2.45          | " 3.10        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Eng., " 14 to 16-lb. ..         | "   | "    | "   | 1.50          | " 2.85        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| T-CLOTHS—                       |     |      |     |               |               |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom     | £   | pc.  |     | 0.75          | " 1.10        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 7-lbs .....                     | "   | "    | "   | 0.85          | " 1.20        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 6-lbs Mexican.....              | "   | "    | "   | 1.00          | " 1.00        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 7-lbs .....                     | "   | "    | "   | 1.00          | " 1.35        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 7-lbs Mexican Special chops     | "   | "    | "   | 1.25          | " 1.75        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| 8 to 8½-lbs.....                | "   | "    | "   | 1.35          | " 1.90        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Better kinds and XX nom.        | "   | "    | "   | 1.65          | " 2.00        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| HANDKERCHIEFS—                  |     |      |     |               |               |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Blue, 28 to 32-in .....         | £   | doz. |     | 0.37          | to 0.57       |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Brown .....                     | "   | "    | "   | 0.36          | " 0.40        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.        | £   | pc.  |     | 1.80          | " 2.00        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Dyed, nom .....                 | "   | "    | "   | 2.00          | " 2.45        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| BRICCADES—White, 40-yd ..       | "   | "    | "   | 1.85          | " 2.00        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Dyed .....                      | "   | "    | "   | 2.20          | " 2.45        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom        | "   | "    | "   | 2.25          | " 3.50        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.....          | nom | "    | "   | 1.85          | " 2.25        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| CMINTZ—Assorted 28-in 28½ yds.  | £   | pc.  |     | 0.90          | " 1.50        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Blue .....                      | "   | "    | "   | 0.95          | " 1.15        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Brown .....                     | "   | "    | "   | 0.95          | " 1.12        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |
| Scarlet .....                   | "   | "    | "   | 1.00          | " 1.25        |                               |     |      |         |               |               |

Per Chang of 141 inches.

| METALS.                                    |           | QUOTATIONS. |          | SUNDRIES.                                   |             | QUOTATIONS. |          |
|--------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
|                                            |           | T.m.c.      | T.m.c.   |                                             |             | T.m.c.      | T.m.c.   |
| JAPAN COPPER—Ore and Tiles.....            | per picul | 18 5.0      | @ 19 0.0 | SUGAR—                                      |             |             |          |
| TIN PLATE—Parson's and I. C. Coke. per box |           | 4 0.0       | " 4 2.0  | White, Canton, No. 1 .....                  | per picul   | 4 7.0       | @ 4 9.0  |
| Decorated .....                            |           | 5 5.0       | " 7 0.0  | " " " 2 .....                               | "           | 4 3.0       | " 4 5.0  |
| STRAW, Bamboo.....                         | per picul | 3 1.0       | " 3 2.0  | " " " 3 .....                               | "           | 3 7.0       | " 3 9.0  |
| TIN, Fong Hing .....                       | "         | 26 0.0      | " 26 5.0 | White, Swatow, No. 1 .....                  | "           | 4 9.0       | " 5 1.0  |
| Fok Ching and other brands.....            | "         | 26 0.0      | " 26 5.0 | " " " 2 .....                               | "           | 4 4.0       | " 4 6.0  |
| SPUTTER, W. H. Remelted .....              | "         | 5 5.0       | " .....  | " " " 3 .....                               | "           | 3 9.0       | " 4 0.0  |
| Hard .....                                 | "         | 4 5.0       | " 5 2.5  | Brown, Canton, Best .....                   | "           | 3 0.0       | " 3 1.0  |
| Fire IRON, Gartsherrie No. 1 .....         | per ton   | 21 0.0      | " 21 5.0 | " Common .....                              | "           | 2 6.0       | " 2 9.0  |
| " No. 3 .....                              | "         | 18 5.0      | " 19 0.0 | " Swatow, Best .....                        | "           | 3 1.0       | " 3 2.0  |
| Common brands.....                         | "         | 16 7.5      | " 17 5.0 | " Common .....                              | "           | 2 8.0       | " 3 0.0  |
| IRON WIRE, Nos. 11 & 21 .....              | per picul | 3 4.0       | " 3 5.0  | PEPPER—Black .....                          | "           | 16 7.0      | " 18 0.0 |
| " " 14 & 25 .....                          | "         | 3 8.0       | " 3 9.0  | White .....                                 | "           | 26 0.0      | " 27 5.0 |
| " " 18 & 25 .....                          | "         | 3 7.0       | " 4 0.0  | RATTANS—Common .....                        | "           | 3 1.0       | " 3 6.0  |
| IRON—Nail Rod—                             |           |             |          | Best .....                                  | "           | 3 6.0       | " 4 7.0  |
| Dawes' Best .....                          | "         | 2 17        | " 2 20   | SAFAN WOOD.....                             | per picul   | 3 0.0       | " 3 5.0  |
| Staffordshire .....                        | "         | 2 0.5       | " 2 0.7½ | SANDALWOOD, South Sea .....                 | "           | 4 8.0       | " 5 5.0  |
| Scotch .....                               | "         | 2 1.0       | " 2 1.5  | Timor .....                                 | "           | 6 5.0       | " 8 5.0  |
| Belgian, ordinary .....                    | "         | 1 9.5       | " 1 9.7½ | Malabar .....                               | "           | 17 0.0      | " 18 5.0 |
| " Soliers .....                            | "         | 2 0.2½      | " 2 0.0  | WINDOW GLASS—                               |             |             |          |
| English—Bar.....                           | "         | 2 0.0       | " 2 1.0  | Good assortments .....                      | per box     | 2 4.0       | " 2 5.5  |
| Belgian .....                              | "         | 1 9.0       | " 2 0.0  | MATCHES—                                    |             |             |          |
| Swedish .....                              | "         | 2 7.0       | " 2 9.0  | Swedish Safety, Red and Black Dip. per case |             | 11 4.0      | " 17 0.0 |
| LEAD—                                      |           |             |          | Phosphor .....                              | "           | 12 0.0      | " 13 5.0 |
| LB and Enthoven.....                       | "         | 4 9.0       | " 5 0.0  | Paraffine .....                             | "           | 15 0.0      | " 18 0.0 |
| Other brands .....                         | "         | 4 9.0       | " 5 0.0  | Japanese .....                              | "           | 10 0.0      | " 10 5.0 |
| ZINC SHEATING, No. 4 to 12 .....           | "         | 6 0.0       | " 6 5.0  | Vienna Brilliant .....                      | p. 25 gross | 17 0.0      | " 18 2.5 |
| WHITE METAL, (German Silver) .....         | "         | 40 0.0      | " 45 0.0 | KROSENK—Devos's .....                       | per case    | 1 5.1       | " 1 5.1½ |
| NICKEL—Cube.....                           | "         | 50 0.0      | " 75 0.0 | FLINT STONES .....                          | per picul   | 0 5.5       | " 0 6.5  |
|                                            |           |             |          | COTTON—Shanghai, best.....                  | "           | 10 5.0      | " .....  |
|                                            |           |             |          | Compoek .....                               | "           | 10 7.0      | " .....  |
|                                            |           |             |          | RICK—Shanghai .....                         | p. 150 cat. | 2 8.0       | " 2 9.0  |
|                                            |           |             |          | Chinkiang .....                             | "           | 2 1.0       | " 2 3.0  |
|                                            |           |             |          | HIDES—Cow .....                             | per picul   | 11 5.0      | " .....  |

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the week ending 5th July 1888, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 143 to 145, both numbers inclusive.

RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

| Goods.                              | Ningpo. | Wenchow. | Chinkiang. | Wuhu. | Kiukiang. | Hankow. | Chefoo. | Tientsin. | Newchwang. | Foochow. | Hongkong. | Nagasaki. | Hioho. | Yokohama. | Corea. | Local. | Manchuria. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|------------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|--------|------------|
| Grey Shirtings †.....Pcs.           | 18,710  | 800      | 22,329     | 3,130 | 3,990     | 28,910  | 3,610   | 38,149    | 1,240      | 1,085    | 2,000     | ...       | ...    | 2150      | ...    | 14,500 | 200        |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....               | 4,975   | 575      | 1,846      | 980   | 610       | 3,680   | 2,850   | 5,929     | ...        | 6,770    | ...       | ...       | 100    | ...       | ...    | 3,500  | 1,910      |
| 36-in. ....                         | 3,620   | ...      | 100        | 220   | 560       | ...     | 30      | 180       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 2,600  | ...        |
| White Shirtings .....               | 1,400   | 50       | 2,575      | 880   | 830       | 9,159   | 800     | 18,358    | 100        | 190      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 2,400  | 240        |
| Drills, English & Dutch .....       | 45      | ...      | 1,230      | 30    | 75        | 2,910   | 495     | 2,775     | ...        | 45       | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 135    | 30     | 1,740      |
| American .....                      | 120     | ...      | 210        | ...   | ...       | 4,700   | 675     | 2,175     | 225        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 210    | 15         |
| Jeans, English & Dutch .....        | 60      | ...      | ...        | ...   | 40        | 150     | 200     | 100       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 160    | ...        |
| American .....                      | 100     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | 100      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 80     | ...        |
| Sheetings, English .....            | 570     | ...      | 1,650      | 2,200 | 190       | 2,860   | 6,570   | 7,900     | 1,000      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 60     | 400    | 340        |
| American .....                      | 240     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | 1,840   | 9,350     | 8,880      | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 320    | 40         |
| Dyed Shirtings .....                | ...     | ...      | 1,180      | ...   | 30        | 150     | 200     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 400    | 522        |
| Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ..... | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | 100       | ...     | 200     | ...       | 50         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 50     | ...        |
| Dyed .....                          | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 40     | ...        |
| Damasks, Dyed .....                 | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 280    | 60         |
| Chintzes .....                      | 380     | ...      | 879        | ...   | 40        | 911     | 397     | 2,206     | 60         | 200      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 300    | ...        |
| Printed T-Cloths .....              | 50      | ...      | 1,108      | ...   | 110       | 410     | 210     | 2,069     | 100        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 240    | ...        |
| Printed Twills .....                | ...     | ...      | 391        | ...   | ...       | 562     | ...     | 300       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 350    | 100        |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....          | ...     | 80       | 883        | 150   | 550       | 1,110   | 1,024   | 1,314     | ...        | 345      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 254    | 350    | ...        |
| Velvets .....                       | ...     | ...      | 210        | 24    | 60        | 420     | 12      | ...       | ...        | 30       | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 30     | ...        |
| Velveteens .....                    | ...     | ...      | 30         | ...   | ...       | 69      | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 30     | 25         |
| Handkerchiefs .....                 | Doz.    | ...      | 1,560      | 200   | 600       | 850     | ...     | 300       | 240        | ...      | 200       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 16     | 1,800  | 259        |
| Muslins .....                       | Pcs.    | 300      | 650        | ...   | ...       | 700     | ...     | 1,952     | ...        | 100      | ...       | 2,004     | ...    | ...       | 3788   | 600    | 400        |
| Dimities .....                      | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay .....           | Pols.   | 3        | ...        | ...   | 225       | 21      | 609     | 1,044     | 1,134      | ...      | ...       | ...       | 2754   | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| English .....                       | 3       | ...      | ...        | ...   | 33        | 63      | ...     | 282       | 12         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 36     | 60     | 6          |
| Spanish Stripes .....               | Pcs.    | 24       | ...        | 78    | ...       | 174     | 144     | 30        | 12         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 40     | ...        |
| Medium and Broad Cloths .....       | ...     | ...      | 22         | ...   | 22        | 202     | ...     | 10        | 80         | 6        | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 100    | ...        |
| Camlets .....                       | ...     | 50       | 70         | 50    | 180       | 530     | 10      | 20        | ...        | 90       | 60        | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 80     | 40         |
| Long Ellis .....                    | ...     | ...      | 60         | 60    | 320       | 440     | ...     | 40        | 40         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 120    | ...        |
| Lastings .....                      | ...     | ...      | 140        | ...   | 220       | 850     | 40      | 410       | 109        | 40       | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| Crape .....                         | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| Lastings, Cotton & Italian .....    | ...     | 60       | 1,240      | ...   | ...       | 2,225   | 530     | 780       | 420        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | 200    | 500    | 584        |
| Lustres, Plain .....                | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | 40        | 60      | ...     | ...       | 40         | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | 60     | ...        |
| Figured Orleans .....               | ...     | ...      | 220        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| Lustres, Crape .....                | ...     | ...      | ...        | ...   | ...       | ...     | ...     | ...       | ...        | ...      | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | ...        |
| Lead in Pigs .....                  | Pols.   | 402      | 117        | ...   | 556       | 1,000   | ...     | 149       | ...        | 2,104    | ...       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | 3          |
| Iron—Nail Rod .....                 | ...     | 966      | 1,596      | 40    | 312       | 281     | 254     | 668       | 420        | 42       | 126       | ...       | ...    | ...       | ...    | ...    | 42         |

| Goods.                          | TOTAL DELIVERIES. |                                   |                                 | TOTAL IMPORTS. |                               |                                 | STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHANCES OF COMMERCE RETURNS, OF 1ST JAN., 1888. |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
|                                 | As above.         | For the Year from 1st Jan., 1888. | Against last year to same term. | For the week.  | For Year from 1st Jan., 1888. | Against last year to same term. | *At date Estimated.                                                             | Against 6th July, 1887. |
| Grey Shirtings †.....Pcs.       | 141,003           | 3,283,700                         | 3,257,985                       | 78,320         | 3,066,654                     | 2,803,066                       | 675,792                                                                         | 611,043                 |
| T-Cloths, 32-in. ....           | 33,975            | 766,454                           | 810,016                         | 17,935         | 824,419                       | 878,173                         | 336,775                                                                         | 360,788                 |
| 36-in. ....                     | 7,310             | 106,355                           | 87,281                          | 14,750         | 194,755                       | 204,957                         | 160,195                                                                         | 207,446                 |
| White Shirtings .....           | 36,982            | 979,256                           | 883,449                         | 59,008         | 1,362,502                     | 812,871                         | 591,392                                                                         | 191,544                 |
| Drills, English and Dutch ..... | 9,830             | 169,450                           | 151,157                         | 22,410         | 283,702                       | 182,342                         | 196,279                                                                         | 151,510                 |
| American .....                  | 8,330             | 149,840                           | 172,002                         | ...            | 240,740                       | 309,125                         | 91,165                                                                          | 147,373                 |
| Jeans, English and Dutch .....  | 710               | 67,714                            | 85,002                          | 1,730          | 91,983                        | 129,471                         | 71,754                                                                          | 57,399                  |
| American .....                  | 280               | 6,165                             | 9,860                           | ...            | 9,000                         | 8,949                           | 20,755                                                                          | 6,180                   |
| Sheetings, English .....        | 23,740            | 493,126                           | 203,842                         | 23,570         | 631,253                       | 222,174                         | 332,467                                                                         | 50,452                  |
| Am. ....                        | 20,700            | 458,486                           | 599,591                         | 12,500         | 598,140                       | 598,886                         | 578,040                                                                         | 129,085                 |
| Dyed Shirtings .....            | 2,482             | 83,557                            | 75,343                          | 1,410          | 120,097                       | 71,094                          | 42,324                                                                          | 7,980                   |
| Bro. & Spot. Shts., White ..... | ...               | 200                               | 1,038                           | ...            | 2,502                         | 996                             | 2,302                                                                           | 1,450                   |
| Dyed .....                      | 400               | 18,715                            | 36,335                          | 850            | 24,438                        | 15,248                          | 8,083                                                                           | ...                     |
| Damasks, Dyed .....             | 40                | 56                                | 1,060                           | ...            | 1,132                         | 50                              | 572                                                                             | ...                     |
| Chintzes .....                  | 5,413             | 143,460                           | 146,122                         | 6,127          | 217,685                       | 140,713                         | 89,626                                                                          | 67,483                  |
| Printed T-Cloths .....          | 4,357             | 96,871                            | 85,097                          | 1,452          | 107,514                       | 102,052                         | 282,486                                                                         | 96,339                  |
| Printed Twills .....            | 1,493             | 46,807                            | 50,900                          | 5,575          | 103,411                       | 22,161                          | 79,754                                                                          | 51,061                  |
| Turkey Red Shirtings .....      | 6,160             | 201,318                           | 188,047                         | 6,749          | 242,077                       | 121,162                         | 120,919                                                                         | 79,291                  |
| Velvets .....                   | 786               | 13,174                            | 15,124                          | 320            | 27,338                        | 19,055                          | 35,646                                                                          | 26,463                  |
| Velveteens .....                | 154               | 7,690                             | 4,546                           | ...            | 9,615                         | 6,852                           | 7,836                                                                           | 5,013                   |
| Handkerchiefs .....             | 6,025             | 160,150                           | 126,527                         | 10,323         | 367,452                       | 232,399                         | 406,234                                                                         | 227,450                 |
| Muslins .....                   | 10,494            | 182,149                           | 166,385                         | 10,520         | 309,633                       | 68,061                          | 154,460                                                                         | 5,517                   |
| Dimities .....                  | ...               | 630                               | 2,200                           | ...            | 758                           | 623                             | 2,401                                                                           | 4,052                   |
| Cotton Yarn, Bombay .....       | Pols.             | 5,790                             | 82,595                          | ...            | 366                           | 90,500                          | 16,660                                                                          | ...                     |
| English .....                   | 429               | 26,304                            | 97,292                          | 1,299          | 29,442                        | 107,387                         | 7,426                                                                           | 21,905                  |
| Spanish Stripes .....           | Pcs.              | 528                               | 19,307                          | 17,820         | 240                           | 29,300                          | 26,672                                                                          | 18,737                  |
| Medium and Broad Cloths .....   | ...               | 322                               | 10,737                          | 9,423          | 396                           | 16,139                          | 26,944                                                                          | 25,029                  |
| Camlets .....                   | 1,180             | 46,604                            | 61,351                          | 240            | 43,258                        | 70,215                          | 31,654                                                                          | 32,054                  |
| Long Ellis .....                | 1,100             | 29,309                            | 31,532                          | 200            | 40,957                        | 43,290                          | 26,128                                                                          | 24,567                  |
| Lastings .....                  | 1,949             | 58,017                            | 56,938                          | 900            | 79,358                        | 71,643                          | 70,345                                                                          | 68,585                  |
| Crape .....                     | ...               | 770                               | 778                             | ...            | 540                           | 740                             | 330                                                                             | 862                     |
| Cotton Lastings & Italian ..... | 6,539             | 309,972                           | 199,861                         | 10,823         | 711,713                       | 235,405                         | 602,626                                                                         | 118,391                 |
| Lustres, Plain .....            | ...               | 979                               | 2,162                           | ...            | 3,296                         | 4,839                           | 2,367                                                                           | 3,402                   |
| Figured Orleans .....           | 420               | 16,909                            | 24,376                          | ...            | 18,216                        | 24,215                          | 29,905                                                                          | 33,269                  |
| Lustres, Crape .....            | ...               | ...                               | ...                             | ...            | ...                           | ...                             | ...                                                                             | ...                     |
| Lead in Pigs .....              | Pols.             | 4,331                             | 58,667                          | 79,234         | 868                           | 95,329                          | 102,370                                                                         | 51,544                  |
| Iron—Nail Rod .....             | ...               | 4,747                             | 66,397                          | 98,131         | ...                           | 114,382                         | 109,652                                                                         | 84,818                  |

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

\* Exclusive of undeclared Import Cargoes per *Primus*, *Abyssinia*, *Anadyr*, *Palinurus*, *Palamed*, *Glenartney*, *Balcarras Brook*, *Pekin*, *Orestes*, *Glenfruin* and *Ajax*.

Import Cargoes declared this week: *Titan*, *Sachsen*, and *Lennox*.

## COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

6TH JULY, 1888.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 2d. Bank Bills, demand, 4s. 2½d. Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 2½d. First-Class Credits to Banks, 4 months' sight, 4s. 2½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3d. Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 3½d.; 6 months' sight, 4s. 3½d. On Paris—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 5.36; 6 months' sight, 5.39. On New York—Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 96½. On Hongkong—Bank demand, 27½%. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfer, Rs. 309½; Calcutta, Rs. 309½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £232.00. Bar Silver, £111.15. Mexican Dollars, £73.2.675. Copper Cash, 1,420. Native Interest, mace 1.5.

## MARKS.

BANKS.—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares have changed hands at 161 to 160 per cent. premium. The market is steady with an inclination to sell at the lower rate. New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited.—Share warrants have been sold at £11 and exchange 4½.

SHIPPING.—Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.—The sixth Annual Report, and Statement of Accounts for 1887, were presented and passed at the General Meeting of Shareholders held in London on 31st May last. The net profits, including £8,834.19.7 from the Underwriting Account, amount to £50,675.19.2, equal to about 10.22 per cent. on the paid up capital. Of this £25,375.10.0 are written off for Depreciation, leaving a balance of £26,716.18.9 (which includes a balance of £1,416.9.7 from 1886), available for distribution. A dividend of 5 per cent. will absorb £24,794.10.0, and leave a balance of £1,922.8.9 to be carried forward. The balance of Underwriting Account is £30,000.—Shares are obtainable at £35 cum dividend.

DOCKS.—Shanghai Dock shares are wanted at £320, and Pootung Dock shares are in demand at £77½.

MARINE INSURANCE.—North China Insurance shares are obtainable at £285. Cantons have been sold at £73.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong's changed hands at £348 and exchange 73, for delivery on 31st October. Cash shares are wanted at £340. Chinas have been placed at £76 to £77 cash, and £77 to £77½ for delivery on 31st July.

WHARFS.—Shanghai & Hongkong shares are wanted at £165. Pootung Wharf and Godown shares have been sold at £86 to £87½ cash, and £90 for 31st December delivery.

MINING.—Business has been done in Sheridans at £160.

CARGO BOATS.—Shanghais have been sold at £175.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Waterworks' shares are offering at £29. Hall & Holtz's shares are wanted at £25, and are held for £26.

| SHARES.                                              | No.    | Value.  | Paid up. | POSITION PER LAST REPORT. |                     |            | LAST DIVIDEND, &c. |                  | CASH QUOTATIONS. |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------|---------|----------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
|                                                      |        |         |          | Reserve.                  | At Working Account. | Date.      | To Shareholders.   | When pd. or due. | Closing.         |
| <i>Banks.</i>                                        |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co                          | 60,000 | \$125   | \$125    | 3,900,000.00              | \$20,903.51         | 31 Dec. 87 | * 1½               | 27 Feb. 88       | 160% prem.       |
| New Oriental Bank Corp., Ltd.                        | 54,700 | \$10    | \$10     | \$115,002.72              | .....               | 31 Mar. 87 | * 3%               | 16 Feb. 88       | \$11             |
| <i>Shipping.</i>                                     |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai Tug Boat Co., Ltd. ...                      | 1,000  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                     | \$2,493.96          | 31 Dec. 87 | 2%                 | 7 Apl. 88        | \$93             |
| Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.                            | 49,589 | \$10    | \$10     | \$301,000.0               | \$1,922.8.9         | 31 Dec. 87 | + 5%               | 20 July 87       | \$34½            |
| Shanghai Shipping Co.                                | 150    | \$1,000 | \$1,000  | .....                     | \$169.75            | 31 Dec. 87 | 7%                 | 7 Feb. 88        | \$300 nominal.   |
| China Shippers' Mutual S.N. Co.                      | 7,662  | \$20    | \$13     | \$33,425.9.10             | \$2,626.10.6        | 31 Dec. 87 | + 6%               | 4 June 87        | \$10             |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Co. ....                        | 2,560  | \$100   | \$100    | \$20,000.00               | \$32,881.94         | 31 Dec. 87 | * 4%               | 14 Mar. 88       | \$155            |
| <i>Docks.</i>                                        |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai Dock Co.                                    | 440    | \$500   | \$500    | \$16,300                  | \$5,732.36          | 31 Dec. 87 | * 2%               | 14 Jan. 88       | \$320            |
| Pootung Dock Co.                                     | 960    | \$100   | \$100    | \$2,900                   | \$83.26             | 31 Dec. 87 | * 5%               | 14 Jan. 88       | 77½              |
| <i>Gas.</i>                                          |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai Gas Co.                                     | 2,000  | \$100   | \$100    | \$167,000                 | \$1,281.47          | 31 Dec. 87 | * 6%               | 13 Jan. 88       | \$210            |
| Compagnie du Gaz                                     | 500    | \$100   | \$100    | \$18,812.91               | \$170.03            | 31 Dec. 87 | * 6%               | 28 Feb. 88       | 160              |
| <i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>                           |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited                | 24,000 | \$83.33 | \$25     | \$600,000.00              | \$245,240.04        | 30 Apl. 87 | 20%                | 5 Sept. 87       | \$67             |
| North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.                           | 4,856  | \$200   | \$50     | \$260,000.00              | \$226,193.78        | 31 Dec. 87 | \$25.46            | 26 Apl. 88       | \$285            |
| Union Ins. Society of Canton Ltd.                    | 10,000 | \$250   | \$25     | \$675,000.00              | \$371,597.16        | 30 June 87 | + 26%              | 3 Nov. 87        | \$90             |
| Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.                         | 8,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$175,914.31              | .....               | 31 Mar. 88 | * 3½%              | 23 Jan. 88       | \$92             |
| Chinese Insurance Co., Limited                       | 1,500  | \$1,000 | \$200    | \$28,711.50               | \$15,285.84         | 31 Dec. 87 | * 3%               | 2 Apl. 88        | \$180            |
| Canton Insurance Office                              | 10,000 | \$250   | \$50     | \$230,000.00              | \$429,367.96        | 30 Sep. 87 | + 10%              | 9 Jan. 88        | \$73             |
| Straits Insurance Co., Limited..                     | 30,000 | \$100   | \$20     | \$55,000.00               | \$82,170.00         | 31 Dec. 87 | * 5%               | 16 Jan. 88       | \$25             |
| <i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>                             |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Hongkong Fire Ins. Co., Limited                      | 8,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,031,466               | \$252,243.30        | 31 Dec. 87 | + 59.60%           | 2 Mar. 88        | \$340            |
| China Fire Ins. Co., Limited                         | 20,000 | \$100   | \$20     | \$650,000                 | \$144,003.90        | 31 Dec. 87 | + 30%              | 3 Mar. 87        | \$77             |
| Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.                     | 20,000 | \$100   | \$20     | .....                     | \$59,432.52         | 31 Dec. 87 | + 5%               | 11 Feb. 88       | \$18             |
| Singapore Insurance Co., Ltd....                     | 29,176 | \$100   | \$20     | \$11,875.91               | \$76,898.10         | 31 Dec. 87 | + 10%              | 5 Apl. 88        | \$17½            |
| <i>Wharfs.</i>                                       |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co...                         | 2,867  | \$100   | \$100    | \$67,589.75               | \$711.27            | 31 Dec. 87 | * 4%               | 15 Feb. 88       | \$165            |
| Brit's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company   | 2,100  | \$50    | \$50     | \$3,449.46                | \$1844.31           | 31 Oct. 87 | * 3½%              | 8 Dec. 87        | \$23             |
| Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.                           | 2,300  | \$100   | \$100    | \$12,000                  | \$2,291.65          | 31 Dec. 87 | * 5%               | 9 Feb. 88        | \$87½            |
| Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited.. | 17,000 | \$100   | \$100    | .....                     | \$1,224.97          | 31 Dec. 87 | + 4%               | 8 Mar. 88        | \$168            |
| <i>Mining.</i>                                       |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.                      | 5,000  | \$50    | \$50     | .....                     | \$3,543.63          | 31 Dec. 87 | None.              | .....            | \$10             |
| Sheridan Mining Co.                                  | 2,800  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                     | \$15,979.95         | 31 Dec. 87 | 75                 | 10 Feb. 88       | \$160            |
| <i>Cargo Boats.</i>                                  |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.                              | 1,000  | \$200   | \$200    | \$10,300.65               | \$534.39            | 31 Dec. 87 | * 5%               | 9 Feb. 88        | \$175            |
| Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.                          | 1,000  | \$100   | \$100    | .....                     | \$579.97            | 31 Dec. 87 | + 3%               | 22 Feb. 88       | \$55             |
| <i>Miscellaneous.</i>                                |        |         |          |                           |                     |            |                    |                  |                  |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd..                       | 6,000  | \$20    | \$20     | \$5,000.00                | \$1,304.9.10        | 31 Dec. 87 | + 5%               | 16 Apl. 88       | \$29             |
| Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., New Shares            | 1,200  | \$20    | \$10     | .....                     | .....               | .....      | + 5%               | 16 Apl. 88       | \$17½            |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.                    | 5,000  | \$50    | \$50     | .....                     | \$601.50            | 31 Dec. 87 | None.              | .....            | \$15             |
| Hall & Holtz Co-op'tive Co., Ltd.                    | 6,000  | \$50    | \$50     | .....                     | .....               | 28 Feb. 88 | \$2½               | 1 May 88         | \$26             |
| Japan Brewery Co., Ltd. ....                         | 667    | \$100   | \$100    | .....                     | \$2,653.56          | 31 Dec. 87 | .....              | .....            | \$122            |

| LOANS.                               | Amount of Loan. | Outstanding.  | Nominal Value. | Rate of Interest. | When Payable. | Closing.  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
|                                      |                 |               |                |                   |               |           |
| Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1882  | £ 60,000.00     | £ 20,000.00   | £ 100          | 7%                | Dec. & June.  | £105 nom. |
| Do. 1883                             | £ 45,000.00     | £ 45,000.00   | £ 100          | 7%                | Do.           | £105 "    |
| Do. 1885                             | £ 30,000.00     | £ 30,000.00   | £ 100          | 7%                | Do.           | £105 "    |
| China Merchants' S.N. Co. Debentures | £ 300,000       | £ 255,000     | £ 100          | 7%                | Quarterly     | £105½ "   |
| Chinese Imp. Government Loan 1884 B  | \$1,394,700.14  | \$ 976,290.10 | \$ 500         | 8%                | 30th June.    | \$515 (a) |
| Do. do. 1884 C                       | \$1,584,700.14  | All.          | \$ 500         | 8%                | 15th Oct.     | \$515 (a) |
| Do. do. 1886 E                       | \$ 767,200.00   | \$755,450.00  | £ 250          | 7%                | Mar. & Sept.  | £285 (a)  |

\* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. ± A deficit. \$ Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

J. P. BISSET &amp; Co.